

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2579

## JAPANESE SAID TO HAVE CROSSED YALU AND OCCUPIED STRONG POSITIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SEOUL, April 8.—It is reported that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu and established strong positions at several important points.

YALU, FREE TO JAPANESE.

TOKIO, April 8.—Japanese supply steamers are safely entering the Yalu river and landing cargoes on the Korean shore.

JAPANESE SQUADRON SIGHTED.

PORT ARTHUR, April 8.—The Japanese squadron has been sighted. Easter services have begun.

CONSOLATION FOR STARCK.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Admiral Starck has been decorated for his gallant defence of Port Arthur at the first attack.

Rear Admiral Starck was recalled from Port Arthur immediately after the first attack upon that place by the Japanese fleet. Admiral Makaroff succeeded him and there have been much more activity in the Russian fleet at Port Arthur since that time than there was while Starck had command. Japanese newspapers charged Starck with incompetence and cowardice in not sending his fleet out at the time of the first attack.

VLADIVOSTOK GOING HUNGRY.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 8.—The Easter outlook is poor. There is scarcity of food and a petroleum famine.

EPIDEMIC FEARED IN HARBIN.

HARBIN, April 8.—An epidemic is feared in this city because of bad water.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Japan, April 7.—The Japanese army has occupied the city of Wiju, on the south side of the Yalu, without opposition. The Russians have practically evacuated Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 7.—The Russians claim to have raised and armed three of the vessels sunk by the Japanese at Port Arthur.

SEOUL, April 6.—The first Japanese army, 35,000 strong, is moving on Wiju by three routes. Ping Yang has become its base of supplies. The Japanese troops are suffering from frostbites.

ALLEGED JAPANESE PLANS.

SEOUL, April 6.—Rumors are persistent at this capital that the Japanese are going to land on the Liaotung peninsula, near Newchwang.

HANGING TONG HAKS.

SEOUL, April 6.—The Tong Haks have overrun southern Korea. Forty-five have been hanged at Chong-ju.

OBJECTS TO PRIZE COURT.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Russia, through France, has appealed from the Japanese decision declaring a number of captured merchantmen to be prizes.

BORIS TO THE FRONT.

PORT ARTHUR, April 6.—The Grand Duke Boris has gone to join the field forces.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, April 5.—Fugitives who left Vladivostok when hostilities began are returning to the city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 5.—General Pfug reports that there are no Japanese troops in Manchuria. The entire Japanese force is believed to be concentrated on the Korean border, where it is preparing for a general advance later in the season.

SEOUL, April 7.—Forty transports have been seen off Haiju. They are believed to be carrying a second army destined for Yongampho, the nearest port to the sea at the mouth of the Yalu river.

RUSSIANS GETTING RESTIVE.

PORT ARTHUR, April 7.—Arrivals from Liaoyang report that the Russian troops there are impatient to attack the Japanese.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE FLEET.

SEOUL, April 7.—The Japanese fleet has been divided into seven squadrons. Four are watching Port Arthur, a fifth is patrolling the Korean coast, and the others are cruising between Vladivostok and northern Japan.

WOUNDED FROM PORT ARTHUR.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 7.—Russian wounded are arriving from Port Arthur.

ATTACKS ON RAILROAD.

MUKDEN, April 7.—Three guards were wounded and ten bandits killed in a skirmish near the railroad yesterday.

FIVE JAPANESE KILLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—In a skirmish near Wiju, five Japanese were killed.

RUSSIAN VILLAGE BURNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—The Japanese have burned a Russian village near Yongampho.

BACK FROM NEWCHWANG.

SHAN HAI, April 7.—The gunboat Heena has arrived from Newchwang with 40 Americans on board.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEWCHWANG, April 6.—General Kuropatkin reviewed the troops stationed here today. An attack by Japanese forces is anticipated.

## BOTH HOUSES MAKE GOOD DAY'S SHOWING

Senate Conservative About Repeal Measures.  
Kumalae Proves Important For Mischief In  
House—Loan Bill Question.

The House passed the Salary bill on second reading, the Republican majority whipping the members into line after the morning had been spent in dallying with various items. Kumalae held the floor during the morning and got pretty much what he wanted, although he was severely sat upon several times by the Republican members. At noon there was a caucus of the Republicans and it was decided to pass the salary bill just as it came from the Governor, amendments to be made on third reading if any are thought necessary. Following out the plans as decided upon, the majority passed every item as recommended by the Governor, putting back the reduced salaries, even to the bill for the reduction of the salary of the Governor.

Good progress without undue haste, but on the contrary with marked conservatism, was made by the Senate yesterday. The principal measure given to its initiative in the apportioning of work by the Governor's message—the current expenses appropriation bill—was formally placed in the hands of the finance committee that already, having been appointed a day in advance of other committees, had performed a considerable part of the investigation of its items.

Precaution was exercised against the railroading through of repeal measures, the action taken being to refer them to the Judiciary committee for looking into their legal bearings. Mr. Dickey was for summarily killing the bill to repeal the loan appropriation bill. From the remarks of Senators after the Senate adjourned, there is little doubt that the bill will be rejected. Governor Carter, who was spoken to on the matter, said Mr. Achi made a mistake in introducing the bill.

It is believed by Senators discussing the question that, if deemed necessary, the loan appropriation bill may be amended to suit existing conditions without danger to its general validity. Where doubt on this point has been mooted is with regard to the approval of the loan by the President and Congress, but it is claimed that such approval only went so far as to indicate the general purposes and limit the amount of the loan.

The items suggested for amendment are those providing for "county" buildings in different places, when there are no counties but yet a necessity for the buildings as courthouses and jails. A question is also put forward as to the expediency of expending \$150,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Honolulu.

That the territory will be reimbursed for the outlay by the Federal Government.

THE HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.

Upon the opening of the House session Knudsen called attention to the omission of roll call, which subsequently was remedied.

PAY OF HOUSE OFFICERS.

Lewis of Hilo proposed the following resolution fixing pay of House officers: Clerk \$8 per day, Interpreter \$5, Messenger \$3, Sergeant-at-Arms \$4, Janitor \$3, Chaplain \$50 for the term. Opposition was promptly manifested in the motion of Long to lay the resolution on the table for the present. The motion was carried, eleven Republicans voting against it.

THE EXPENSE BILL.

The House \$10,000 expense bill passed second reading after an amendment by Andrade, making it for the special session. (Continued on page 5.)

## MRS. BOTKIN CONVICTED, GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Mrs. Botkin has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

After a trial lasting twenty-two days Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was convicted, Dec. 30, 1898, of murder in the first degree for having deliberately poisoned Mrs. John B. Dunning, of Dover, Del. It was proven that Mrs. Botkin sent her victim a box of poisoned candy through the mails. This candy contained arsenic and Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Lelia Deane, also of Delaware, who ate of it, died from the effects. Mrs. Botkin, although having a husband, was infatuated with the husband of Mrs. Dunning and this prompted her to commit the crime. Mrs. Botkin's connection with the crime was detected by means of an anonymous letter.

Following her conviction Mrs. Botkin immediately took steps to secure a new trial and vigorously fought an action her husband brought for divorce. She was placed in prison but in some way was allowed to furnish her cell in a luxurious manner and her six years imprisonment is said to have marred her beauty but little. Her second trial brought the same result as the first.

Three years ago Mrs. Botkin's only sister went insane as a result of her sister's crime.

## KALUA'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—President Roosevelt today removed Judge E. A. ... of Maui. His successor is not yet chosen but is expected to be nominated soon.

## WAR SQUADRON IS COMING TO VISIT HONOLULU

Vessels of Rear Admiral Glass's Fleet Ordered  
to Cruise to This Port—A Fine Array of  
Fighting Craft Including a Sea-Going  
Monitor.



REAR ADMIRAL HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral Glass, has been ordered to cruise to Honolulu.

This is the squadron which was ordered here just before the Panama trouble broke out. The plan of the Navy Department, as previously hinted at in the dispatches, probably was to unite the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons here for winter maneuvers. The Pacific squadron had to be hurried to the Isthmus and the Asiatic squadron, which came, returned to the Philippines after a fortnight's stay because of the imminence of the Japanese war. It is quite possible that, if the affairs of the Pacific are peaceful next winter, that joint maneuvers will be held according to the former program.

The Pacific squadron of the navy is made up of the following vessels:

Armored cruiser New York, Captain John J. Hunker.  
Coast service monitor Wyoming, Commander V. L. Cottman.  
Protected cruiser Boston, Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl.  
Gunboat Bennington, Commander Kossuth Niles.  
Gunboat Concord, Commander Charles P. Perkins.  
Protected cruiser Marblehead, Commander Thomas S. Phelps.  
Gunboat Petrel, Lieut.-Commander Benjamin Tappin.  
Destroyers Preble and Paul Jones.  
Colliers Nero and Saturn.

On March 19 the Army and Navy Journal stated that the New York, Bennington, Boston and Concord were at Callao, South America, and those vessels would likely come to Honolulu direct instead of first visiting San Francisco. The Marblehead, Petrel, Preble and Paul Jones were at Panama with the monitor Wyoming, and the two colliers were at Mare Island.



# SPECIAL SESSION OPENED

## Home Rulers Are In Control of House.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first day of the special session of the legislature was almost without incident, aside from the expected Home Rule manipulation of the House. In the Senate a new organization was completed while in the House Speaker Beckley declared that the old officers would hold over, and Solomon Meheula lost his old job only through absence.

The Senate passed the current expense bill on first reading and the House did the same for the salary bill. The bills in both Houses will go to committees on second reading today. In the Senate there is some disposition to pass the bills as recommended by the Governor, but there is also opposition to this. Some of the House members also favor this plan, but on the other hand members of both Houses expect to reduce the appropriations still further. In the Senate also a number of repealing bills passed first reading.

In the House today there may be some trouble over the attempt to reduce the salaries of officials. Members of both Houses who were loud in their economy talk before the Governor had called the special session changed their ideas regarding consolidation of legislative offices when once in power and in both houses a full set of officials is doing business. The salaries were cut in the Senate but when the attempt is made to do likewise in the House some opposition will be encountered from the friends of the Home Rule officials.

### THE HOUSE.

Representative Jaeger was the only member absent when the House was called to order shortly after ten o'clock. Speaker Beckley was in the chair, and the Home Rulers did not relinquish their control from the opening of the session. Unabashed, Kumalae was in his chair, but Meheula had the grace to remain away; the ex-Republican member's presence being necessary to continue the Home Rule control in the House.

Speaker Beckley gave the Republicans no opportunity to put into effect any plans which they may have formed regarding the organization. The Speaker coolly announced that the old rules governed, and that the special session was but a continuation of the one which had been adjourned sine die, and no Republican had the nerve to say him nay. Consequently the old organization was maintained intact with the exception of Meheula, whose place as clerk was filled by the election of John Wise, the Home Rule nominee.

Chaplain Manase said prayer, and Stenographer Thielen then called the roll. The Speaker suggested a notification to the Governor of the House's readiness to proceed and this being put into effect by motion of Kellinof, Knudsen and Lewis were appointed as a committee to carry the message.

### THE MESSAGE.

Upon their return they were accompanied by the Governor's message which was read by Interpreter W. J. Coelho. A second communication from the Senate informed the House that that body had been duly organized for business.

Upon the suggestion of the Speaker, Thielen then called the roll of officers, Meheula, clerk; Jesse Makainai, his assistant, and the messenger all being absent.

### BECKLEY'S RULING.

"According to the rules of the House," announced Speaker Beckley, "there is no session which provides for its reorganization in special session. This is not a new session, but simply called by the Governor to meet today, under the old rules of the old House. The old rules set the meeting hour at ten o'clock and this is but a continuation of the session which adjourned in July, 1903. As the Governor says in his message reorganization is absolutely necessary, and it will be advisable for this house to begin by cutting expenses and curtailing the number of officers. The House may decide upon a complete reorganization, in which case the rules must be amended. I am prepared to continue under the old rules, and I am here to transact business and to forward legislation in every way possible. We should endeavor to have an short session at the least expense possible. I wish to notify the House also that the clerk and messenger of the House are both absent; whether they intend to remain away or not I have no knowledge."

### FUN BEGINS.

Kuphea moved to vote upon the clerk, there being a vacancy in the office, but the Speaker ruled that a previous motion for consideration was necessary. Kellinof moved to have the office of clerk and stenographer combined. The Speaker inquired if the absence of the clerk made the office vacant, but there was no response. Fernandez moved to dispense with the services of a stenographer and Knudsen seconded Kellinof's resolution, which was then declared out of order under Rule 8, fixing certain officers of the House.

### THIELEN RESIGNS.

Stenographer Thielen thereupon tendered his resignation. Pall said all the motions were out of order until the House had learned whether the clerk intended to take his seat. He moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate and find out why the clerk was absent. The chair ruled that the action of the House had vacated the position.

### ELECTION OF CLERK.

Kuphea moved that the election of a clerk be first held, which Kumalae seconded. Carried.

Kuphea nominated John H. Wise, Lewis of Hilo named Charles Williams, and Knudsen of Kaula nominated Geo. P. Thielen for clerk. On Kumalae's motion the nominations were closed, and a secret ballot taken which resulted: Wise, 18; Thielen, 10; Williams, 3.

The Home Rule nominee was declared elected, Lewis's objection that there was only a plurality being overruled. Kuphea then moved to suspend the rules and was ruled out of order. Knudsen nominated D. M. Kellinof to be messenger, and Kellinof moved the postponement of further action on officers until tomorrow. The motion carried and he gave notice of an amendment to Rule 8.

Fernandez wanted to take up the election of a stenographer, but Kumalae declared that under Kellinof's motion only an adjournment was possible. A recess was taken until two o'clock, after the chair suggested that the Finance Committee confer with the Governor during the afternoon.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reconvening at two o'clock Representative Harris introduced the bill appropriating salaries for the twelve months ending July 1, 1905. The bill passed first reading by title.

Chillingworth moved a reconsideration of the motion postponing action on the vacant offices, and the House then proceeded to the election of a messenger. Long nominated A. L. Duncan, Kuphea named Solomon Mahelona, and Kumalae named Douglas Kaona. G. K. Lowell was voted for but not nominated. The vote resulted: Duncan, 12; Kaona, 8; Lowell, 7; and Mahelona, 1.

### NO STENOGRAPHER.

Fernandez moved to abolish the office of stenographer, saying that it had not been needed during previous sessions, and there could be no necessity for a stenographer at the special session. Kellinof thought the rules had first to be amended and Kumalae moved to suspend the services of the stenographer until he was found necessary. This motion carried.

### THE EXPENSE BILL.

Representative Andrade introduced the second House bill, which caused a grin to spread clear around the House. He had no notice of the bill ready as required by the rules, but the rules were unanimously suspended for the occasion. Andrade's bill was one appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the special session in the House. It passed first reading by title and the House then adjourned.

### THE SENATE.

Only Cecil Brown of Oahu and H. P. Baldwin of Maui were absent at the opening of the Senate for the special session, those present being Senators Achi, Crabbe, Isenberg, Kalaokalani and McCandless of Oahu, Dickey and Kalua of Maui, J. T. Brown, Kaohi, Paris and Woods of Hawaii, and Wilcox and Nakapahu of Kaula.

### ORGANIZATION.

Senator Dickey of Maui called the Senate to order precisely at 10 o'clock, saying he did so as the oldest member of the majority. Fifteen minutes later a letter was sent to the House, and a committee to the Governor, each to announce that the Senate was organized and ready for business. In that time officers were elected and sworn in, the employed ones also having their pay fixed.

Senator Achi made all the motions of organization, beginning with a call to Rev. Mr. Naeole to offer prayer. Then it was to elect temporarily the secretary and sergeant-at-arms below named in the list of permanent officers, viz:

Clarence L. Crabbe, president.  
John D. Paris, vice-president.  
William Savidge, secretary.  
Isaac Cockett, sergeant-at-arms.  
Rev. J. M. Naeole, chaplain.  
Joseph A. Apo, messenger.

President Crabbe was escorted to the chair by Senators Isenberg and Wilcox, the former presenting him with a large bouquet of red carnations.

President Crabbe thanked the Senate for placing him in the position which he then occupied for the third time. He appreciated the honor and hoped to have the assistance of the members to rule in an impartial manner, treating all alike. With their aid he believed the session should not last more than a few days.

### OFFICERS INSTALLED.

On motion of W. C. Achi the employed officers took the oath of office from the president. Their pay was fixed, by the same member's motion, thus: Secretary, \$8 a day; sergeant-at-arms, \$4.50 a day; chaplain, \$50 for the session; Interpreter, \$5 a day; messenger, \$2 a day.

C. H. Dickey wanted to do without an interpreter, saying there was only one member who did not understand English and the sergeant-at-arms could interpret for that one when necessary. D. P. R. Isenberg called him to order, as the interpreter had already been elected, and the mover then said he would "take another way," by moving to strike out the interpreter's salary.

## MAUI WANTS KEPOIKAI TO SUCCEED JUDGE KALUA

The Governor has received the following from Maui:

Headquarters of the Republican Party for the Third Representative District of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Kahului, Maui, April 1st, 1904.

At a meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District, held at Paia, Maui, on March 24th, 1904, the following resolution was offered and adopted: "WHEREAS the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District passed a resolution in December last, recommending Hon. A. N. Kepoikai as their choice for the position of Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we, the Sub-Executive Committee respectfully call the attention of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the action of the Executive Committee in this matter, and humbly request him to comply with the wishes of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District, by recommending to the President of the United States the appointment of Hon. A. N. Kepoikai to the above position.

H. P. BALDWIN,  
Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee, Third Representative District.

W. O. AIKEN,  
Secretary, Executive Committee, Third Representative District.

Headquarters of the Republican Party for the Third Representative District of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Kahului, Maui, March 31st, 1904.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the Third Representative District, comprising the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, which constitutes the Second Judicial Circuit, held December 21st, 1903, it was voted unanimously to recommend the appointment of Hon. A. N. Kepoikai to fill the position of Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit at the expiration of the term of office of Judge J. W. Kalua now holding the said position.

(S) H. P. BALDWIN,  
Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee of the Republican Party, Third Representative District.  
(S) W. O. AIKEN,  
Secretary, Executive Committee, Republican Party, Third Representative District.

## AN ENGLISH AUTHOR AND PHILANTHROPIST DEAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

LONDON, April 6.—Frances Power Cobb, is dead.

Frances Power Cobb acquired fame as an authoress and journalist in England many years ago. Through the newspapers and in books she has for years carried on a persistent campaign against vivisection. She was born in 1822, in Ireland. For over eighteen years she was the honorary secretary of the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection. Since 1898 she has been president of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection. She was also the founder of the Victoria Street Society. Her writings were in a large measure in connection with vivisection and the Poor Laws of England.

### PANAMA BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Senate amendment to the Panama Canal Administration Bill permitting the use of Panama Canal bonds by National banks as security for bank-note circulation, was today favorably reported by the committee. This amendment will place canal bonds on the same basis as far as National banks are concerned as United States bonds now accepted as security for National Bank circulation.

### AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 5.—Deputy Sheriffs Dasha Dempsey and Chinese Deputy Homtoon were convicted today of substituting immigrants in order to defeat the Chinese Exclusion Law.

### BEET SUGAR OUTPUT.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 5.—The season's output of the American Beet Sugar Company's refineries is estimated at 81,053 tons.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Republicans elected eighteen aldermen yesterday, the Democrats sixteen and the Independents one. The vote carried for the municipal ownership of street railways.

LONDON, April 6.—The Mail says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his forthcoming budget, will propose an import duty on petroleum products.

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—The Republicans yesterday elected their municipal ticket.

TAMPA, April 6.—Five pleasure-seekers have been drowned in the Gulf.

L. L. McCandless considered the services of an interpreter "an absolute necessity," and thought they were doing very well in reducing the pay from the former rate of \$10 a day to \$5.

Palmer P. Woods settled the matter by raising the point of order that Dickey's motion was not seconded.

### NOTICES GIVEN.

On motion of Isenberg the secretary was instructed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized and ready for business.

Pursuant to a motion by Dickey, the president appointed C. H. Dickey, D. P. R. Isenberg and W. C. Achi a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him the Senate was organized and ready to receive any communication from him.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, at the end of which the committee's report of having done as directed was followed by the entrance of A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory, who advanced and presented President Crabbe with an official copy of Governor Carter's message.

(Continued on page 2.)

## FEDERAL OFFICERS TAKE THE RESULTS

U. S. Marshal E. R. Hendry went to the Police Station yesterday and took into Federal custody two Japanese, Kawasaki and Kimura, who had been arrested by the Territorial police in the Waiwale mountains for illicit distilling. As the same time Deputy Collector W. F. Drake of the Internal Revenue service took possession of the oleohad distilling apparatus and fifteen gallons of the liquor which had been captured along with the prisoners.

Detectives McDuffie and Rensar of the Honolulu police force made the raid that resulted so successfully. They were riding on horseback most of the night before they struck the lair of the moonshiners.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR LAST MONTH

There were ninety deaths registered in Honolulu for the month of March, 45 being Hawaiian, 12 Chinese, 6 Portuguese, 15 Japanese, 2 British, 3 U. S. A. and 7 other nationalities. There were 25 deaths under one year of age, of which 15 were Hawaiian and 6 Japanese. Fifteen deaths were investigated. The monthly death rate per 1000 of population was 1.23.

Causes of death summarized were: febrile, 8; diarrheal, 5; venereal, 3; diphtheria, 3; constitutional, 18; developmental, 10; nervous, 7; circulatory, 9; respiratory, 15; digestive, 8; urinary, 1; reproductive, 1; osseous and integumentary, 1; accident and violence, 2; suicide, 2.

There were 94 marriages and 87 births reported in March.

BEFORE YOU START on a journey, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This may save you much trouble and annoyance as it can be bought on board the cars or steamship. For all forms of stomach and bowel troubles this remedy has no equal. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Seventeen Japanese gamblers were arrested last evening in a room over the Japanese theater and taken to the Police Station. They were released on bail.

## ARTILLERY WILL GO TO THE PRESIDIO

Colonel McClellan at Camp McKinley received yesterday orders to send to San Francisco, California, the two companies of Coast Artillery now stationed here.

These companies will be stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will be replaced at Camp McKinley by the 38th and 39th Companies of Coast Artillery.

The 65th and 67th Companies have been stationed here since April 18th, 1899, and will probably leave Honolulu on the transport which next leaves Manila, touching at Honolulu about May 5th.

It appears that no infantry companies will be stationed at Honolulu just yet, and as a force of artillery is to be retained here, we may hope that work on our fortifications will soon be commenced.

### MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES ARE HELD

## Fighting Seventh Was Very Quiet.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Republican primaries passed off very quietly in every precinct last evening. The meetings were not large but there were generally two tickets nominated in each precinct. Resolutions came to the front as usual, Stewart, and his white satellite, Avery, producing the usual county and commendatory motions.

The Seventh surprised everyone with a precinct which was remarkable for its peacefulness, while in only one precinct was there an endorsement for delegate to Chicago. This was in the second of the Fourth where William Hoogs received the endorsement of the primary unanimously.

### FIRST OF FOURTH.

About fifty voters attended the meeting of the Republican club of the first precinct of the Fourth District at the home of Thos. P. Cummins, Pawa. Wm. C. Roe presided. The first order of business was the election of a treasurer to succeed P. R. Helm, resigned. W. W. Chamberlain being chosen without opposition.

Two nominations for the executive committee seat made vacant by the death of John Kalama were presented, and on the ballot Thos. P. Cummins had 35 votes to 11 for Chas. Lewis. On motion of Mr. Lewis the choice of Mr. Cummins was made unanimously.

Ed. Towse presented the following resolution, which was adopted spontaneously with a shout:

Resolved: That the policy of His Excellency Governor George R. Carter in conserving the public interests by a readjustment of the expense accounts of the Territory is most heartily endorsed.

The nominations for six delegates to the convention were S. M. Kanaokalani, Geo. P. Thielen, S. K. Kamaiohili, A. Lindsey, E. Buffandeau, E. Towse, W. H. Charlock, W. W. Chamberlain, D. F. Thrum, E. L. Spalding, C. A. Brown, Frank Andrade and W. V. Harris.

It was resolved that the delegates of the club be instructed to vote for delegates to the Republican National Convention who shall be pledged for Roosevelt.

Chairman Roe closed the meeting with a speech that electrified all hearers.

### SECOND OF FOURTH.

The meeting of the Second Precinct, Fourth District, was held at the residence of J. W. Pratt. Nine delegates were placed in nomination, the precinct being entitled to but eight. These were John Hughes, W. T. Rawlins, Frank Kruger, J. A. Gilman, Captain Richard Daybel, Gus Schumann and Hiram Kolomoku.

On motion of Hughes the delegates were instructed to use their efforts to secure the nomination of W. H. Hoogs as a delegate to the National Convention. On motion of Mr. Gilman a committee of three was appointed to find a club room for the club and also a polling place for Saturday. The committee selected is composed of Gilman, Fisher and White.

### THIRD OF FOURTH.

A large number of voters participated in the proceedings of the third precinct, which was presided over by John B. Bush, with George Kluegel as secretary. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and the nominees presented, four to be elected, were as follows: Frank McIntyre, Jas. Lloyd, Alex. Nicholas and Antone Manuel, R. N. Boyd, Geo. T. Kluegel, J. Hina, Sam Mann, Andrew McCabe.

Among those present at the meeting, which was held in Punchbowl Hall, Punchbowl street, were Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, Frank McIntyre, A. S. Humphreys, Jas. Lloyd, Geo. Kluegel.

### FOURTH OF FOURTH.

S. F. Chillingworth presided at the meeting of the Republican club of the fourth precinct of the Fourth District, held with a fair-sized attendance at San Antonio hall, Vineyard street. For the nine delegates allotted to the precinct the following names were presented to be voted for on Saturday:

C. L. Crabbe, Jas. F. Morgan, G. W. R. King, J. W. Short, A. D. Castro, E. W. Quinn, Wm. Savidge, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, Henry Peters, Norman Watkins, Frank Andrade, E. P. Fogarty, W. A. Love, J. F. Durao, Sam Kamaoka, S. F. Chillingworth, M. T. Lyons, Oliver Sullivan, A. V. Peters, W. W. Carlyle, Samuel Parker, E. C. Peters.

### FIFTH OF FOURTH.

The meeting of the Fifth Precinct, Fourth District, was held at the Garbage Department Stables, Kakaako. Sam Johnson was elected president of the club.

The delegates selected are Sam Johnson, W. H. Kallimail, E. K. Rathburn and Mike Harvey.

### EIGHTH OF FOURTH.

J. J. Palmer, Chas. W. Zickler, J. W. Girvin, Kawai George, J. C. Quinn, C. L. Beal, W. J. Kamaoka and Geo. E. Smiths form the ticket for the eighth precinct of the Fourth District. There being no surplus of candidates.

(Continued on page 2.)



# ALIVE IF IT IS HEADLESS

## Dr. Mays Presides Over Health Board.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. W. H. Mays presided at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, with him being present Dr. C. B. Cooper, Fred. C. Smith, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane and Deputy Attorney General Peters. C. Charlock, secretary, was in attendance, also Dr. J. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer.

### PETITIONS.

A petition from E. A. Galasso, with a letter from Superintendent J. D. McVeigh, was granted. It was for permission to conduct a bakery at Kala-ua and to deliver bread anywhere in the Settlement.

A petition of Kanikau and Hawest, asking permission to open a new fish market at the Settlement, was granted on the favorable report of Superintendent McVeigh. The stipulation was included that the same privileges be given to the petitioners as Thos. K. Nathaniel enjoyed.

Samuel E. Woolley, president of Hawaiian Mission of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, wrote for permission to Elders David Johnson and Wm. M. Waddoups to go to the Settlement and remain about seven days for the purpose of dedicating a new house of worship. On motion of Dr. Cooper the request was granted.

### CLEAN PAPER MONEY.

Clarence E. Dawson, secretary of the Post Check Currency Bureau, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to Secretary Charlock, which was ordered to be filed and acknowledged. Besides thanking the Board for its courtesy, the writer said:

"We duly received your kind favor of the 6th, quoting the resolutions adopted by the Board of Health of Hawaii, with reference to the hygienic advantages that would be derived from the adoption of the Post Check System. The Board is to be congratulated upon the progressive stand it takes in urging the adoption of a measure which would not only furnish the people a much-needed postal convenience, but would, as you state in the resolutions, withdraw paper money from circulation before it becomes foul and a source of infection. It is indeed an important hygienic measure, and the health boards of a number of States and a large number of medical publications of prominence have, in the last few months, devoted much time and attention to the proposed legislation, and many have joined us in urging favorable action by Congress. We are very glad to be able to number the Board of Health of Hawaii among these."

### THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The quarterly report of the Insane Asylum rendered by Dr. H. C. Sloggett, medical superintendent, was read and filed. It showed a total of 176 patients, 133 males and 43 females, divided by nationalities as follows: Hawaiians 45, Chinese 36, Portuguese 24, Japanese 24, American 7, English 2, German 2, Norwegian 1, French 1, East Indian 1, West Indian 1, Manila 1, Central American 1, S. I. Islands 3, Gilbert Islands 3, Polish 1, Porto Rican 7, part Hawaiian 6, Scotch 1.

During the quarter 1, 18 were received, 20 discharged and 4 died.

### PLUMBING AND SEWERS.

E. G. Keen, inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers, reported the work of his office for the month of March as follows:

Plumbing plans filed and permits issued for same, 42.

Number of pieces of plumbing work finished and accepted, 30.

Number of fixtures placed, as above, 39.

Sewer connections made, 23.

Forty (40) houses were connected to the sewer during the month, 23 of which were upon the line of the new sewer.

Fourteen (14) building permits were received and approved.

During the month 11 building sites were inspected, 37 inspections made of buildings under construction, 70 inspections made where interior changes were being made.

A total of 204 inspections were made during the month of which 180 were of plumbing.

### OTHER REPORTS.

The letter of Dr. C. L. Stow, Hilo, of which the substance was previously given in the Advertiser, was read and ordered to be acknowledged by the secretary.

H. T. Moore, superintendent of Loch View (Pearl City) cemetery, wrote a letter informing the Board of its system of marking graves so that each one would always be capable of identification.

Dr. Cooper expressed the opinion that the system ought to be effective. He also asked for further time to prepare rules for governing all cemeteries in the respect mentioned, which was granted.

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thanks to Dr. Cooper in the terms following:

"I have to say a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. C. B. Cooper, for his long services in this Board, first as an ordinary member and afterwards as its president. During his incumbency of the chair he has by his skill and energy maintained a high standard of efficiency in all branches of the Health Department of these Islands, promptly aligning it with the most modern and progressive ideas. He deserves a special credit for bringing this department into closer touch with the central health authorities at Washington; who now recognize, as never before, the importance of the Health Board of this Territory as the outpost of national defense against the great epidemic diseases of Asia. This is evidenced by the selection by Surgeon-General Wyman, of Dr. Cooper as chairman of the section on leprosy in the coming conference of United States Boards of Health at Washington, a fitting tribute to Dr. Cooper's standing in sanitary science."

"We express sincere regret at the close of Dr. Cooper's occupancy of the chair, and trust that his public services will be as highly appreciated by the people generally as they are by each member of this Board."

(Signed) W. H. MAYS, M. P. ROBINSON, F. C. SMITH, JOHN C. LANE, E. C. PETERS.

"Honolulu, April 6, 1904."

Dr. Cooper, replying, said the edge had been taken off the unpleasant situation by the good feeling toward himself manifested by the Board, and he cordially thanked the Board for its kindly expressions now put on record.

NO FACTIONAL SPIRIT.

Dr. Mays, before leaving the chair, made the following remarks:

"The request made of Dr. Cooper the other day, that he remain on the Board as a private member, was not made in any factional spirit whatever. Just now we need the benefit of his knowledge of health affairs. The Legislature will no doubt require thorough information as to the workings and requirements of the Board of Health, and there is no one who can better give that information than our late president."

"Before taking action on health matters, committees of the House and the Senate will naturally expect to confer with the official head of this department. Whoever shall be chosen as president of this Board we hope that Dr. Cooper will assist him in these conferences, if called upon, and so promote the object for which the session has been called."

Dr. Cooper cordially promised to render every assistance possible in the matter stated.

THE HEADLESS BODY.

There was some informal discussion of the present status of the Board.

Mr. Peters considered the Board as not being properly organized without a head. At first he gave the opinion that it would not be straining the statute much to have an eighth member of the Board if the Governor chose to appoint a president from outside of the present membership. On looking closer into the law he receded from this view, also admitted that Dr. Cooper on resigning the presidency reverted to his former status of a member, he having been such when appointed president.

While correspondence was being received, it was noted that the secretary, during the presidential interregnum, answered all letters which do not require action by the Board.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS has been busy for a month now getting ready the plans and specifications for the work on Hawaii. He set the engineering corps to work just after the Governor returned from his tour of the Islands, and Engineer G. H. Gere of Hilo has also been engaged in the same work.

"I am as anxious to get the work under the loan bill on Hawaii, started just as much as the people of Hilo are," said Supt. Holloway yesterday. "We have been preparing plans and specifications for some time, but the preliminary work cannot be done in a day. I want to get at the sewer system in Hilo first but the work cannot be completed within a month. It took a year to prepare the specifications for the Honolulu system. As soon as the specifications are prepared I shall call for bids. I was ready to start work on the Oahu road but now we have not the right of way. Manager Walker had promised to give the Government a right of way through his cane fields, but I received a message by wireless this week saying that the permit had been withdrawn. Mr. Walker will be down on Saturday. Until we have the right of way work cannot begin."

THE KAISER telegraphed: "Regrets. Please keep my Consul sober." Alex- left was heard from as follows: "Halo-board commensurate vladivostok mont-tadar tons ajax" something that will be understood by those who know the cable code. Under a Kansas City date line came this: "My busy day. Have engagement with George A. Davis to smash the Supreme Court."

Late in the evening it was discovered that the cablegrams were bogus and that the perpetrators of them were E. D. Tenney and E. Faxon Bishop.

The display of gifts was conspicuous. They were placed on exhibition in a room which became quite popular during the evening. There were many and costly presents, a large number bearing the Hawaiian coat-of-arms.

Towards the close of the festivities a handsome tea service made of tin to represent silver was presented to Mr. Macfarlane. The tin tray was stenciled: "From the Hawaii Promotion Committee."

The refreshments were the delectable and the punch the best.

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# MACFARLANE JUBILEE POINTS LOST BY AUDITOR

## Silver Wedding Held at Waikiki Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Twenty-five years ago last night Frederick W. Macfarlane and his bride received the congratulations of a numerous assemblage at Waikiki on the occasion of their wedding, and last evening's celebration of the silver jubilee of that event seemed almost a renewal of the scenes enacted a quarter of a century before.

As in the former years, the same bride and groom stood beneath a canopy of white tulle, sprayed with tinsel and malle, the chandelier also being resplendent in its decorations.

Many of the guests who passed the receiving time were among the brilliant assemblage that paid its homage at the wedding so long ago. In the line last night the wedding guests were somewhat grayer, but the memories of the former event made them in appearance as young as the youngest of the new guests bidden to the reception.

The bride and groom seemed not a whit older than they were when Father Herman, later the Bishop of Oahu, made them man and wife.

Following the reception the assemblage spread out upon the lawn bordered only by the surging sea and covered with nodding palms and cocoanuts, while from an arbor composed of the spreading limbs of a koi tree the music of the Government band floated out and filled the place with melody.

Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane were assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. J. M. Dowsett and Mrs. Freeth, the latter being bridesmaids at the wedding. The best man on that occasion was the Hon. W. G. Irwin, who is now in California, and the groomsmen were Messrs. Harvey Whitney and Cecil Brown.

The guests were ushered into the reception hall by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane and Mr. and Mrs. Christian Conrad.

Upon the lawn of the Macfarlane and Wilder homes the guests were given refreshments, punch being served early in the evening. It was a pretty scene beneath the cocoanuts and palms, lighted with multi-colored electric globes. A more perfect evening could hardly be wished for. Following the complimentary concert given by Capt. Berger and the Hawaiian Government band, a Hawaiian quartette sang and played while the guests danced. There were many who wooed Terapichors, last evening who danced at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane twenty-five years ago.

Early in the evening Mr. Macfarlane was surprised to receive a cablegram from W. G. Irwin conveying his congratulations later on a cable arrived from the Czar of Russia in which he stated: "Regret can't come; have important engagements with distinguished Japanese guests." Another was as follows: "Whom would you recommend for Supreme Court Justice? Roosevelt." King Christian of Denmark called: "Too much going on at home. Have seven grandchildren this last week; have sent Hedebrand my proxy to attend." King Edward said: "Our heartiest congratulations; have sent decorations, grand cross St. Michael and St. George cross of honor." Grover Cleveland called: "Regrets; domestic affairs keep me at home. P. S. It's a boy." The Rothschilds sent the following characteristic cable: "Chattel mortgage on silver wedding gifts will be accepted temporarily as security for your overdraft."

The Kaiser telegraphed: "Regrets. Please keep my Consul sober." Alex- left was heard from as follows: "Halo-board commensurate vladivostok mont-tadar tons ajax" something that will be understood by those who know the cable code. Under a Kansas City date line came this: "My busy day. Have engagement with George A. Davis to smash the Supreme Court."

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# POINTS LOST BY AUDITOR

## On His Attempts to Throw Out Appeals.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

By unanimous opinion the Supreme Court denies the motion to dismiss the appeal of the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital from the refusal of Auditor Fisher to issue warrants for the payment of the monthly pro rata of the appropriations voted to that institution by the Legislature. "The appeal itself is now in order for hearing," the opinion concludes. Justice Perry is author of the opinion, the syllabus of which reads thus:

"The Legislature may include in an appropriation bill passed at an extra session called under the provisions of Section 54 of the Organic Act an item which is not for a 'necessary current expense of carrying on the government,' provided the matter covered by the appropriation is one for which an appropriation may rightfully be made."

Robertson & Wilder appeared for the appellant; E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, for the Auditor.

KEPOIKAI'S FEE CASE.

The Supreme Court also, by the clerk, denies the motion to dismiss the appeal of Treasurer Kepoikai from the Auditor's refusal of a warrant to pay his counsel fee of \$500 in the "Board of Public Institutions" test case brought prior to the



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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904.

## THE GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

The Governor has asked the Board of Health to reduce its estimates to a given figure. The Board says that it cannot do so; but it turns out that the reason why it cannot do so is because it insists upon retaining a salary because government physicians in each district. If these salaries are scaled down to a minimum, except in the districts where the population is insufficient to maintain a physician, the Board of Health expense can be brought within the required estimate.

The Board claims that these salaries should not be eliminated or cut, because the poor will then be without proper medical attendance.

The members of the Board are responsible men and have done good work. They, of course, believe what they say on this point. The reason they so believe is that their business keeps them so closely in Honolulu that they are not personally brought into contact with the practical working of the "Government doctor" law.

Under the law as it stands, twenty-seven doctors are paid salaries of from \$50 to \$200 a month. In addition they are furnished free with a certain amount of drugs. For these salaries and perquisites, they are supposed to examine leper suspects and to gratuitously treat the poor.

The amount of time consumed in the first service is nominal, and, as they are sole judges of whom the "poor" consist, the result, with a few exceptions, is that the free treatment is practically nil.

It is not probable that ten per cent of the drugs furnished by the government are given away. They are considered by the doctors as simply a perquisite of office, and are used in their private practice as a matter of course.

There are a few districts where the inhabitants are too few or too poor to support a physician. It is proper to subsidize a doctor in each of these districts, to enable him to live there. With these exceptions there is no excuse for paying subsidies to a large number of worthy doctors who are not giving the public value in return for the salaries received. Whenever the government requires any special medical service, it can pay for it, as a private individual would. The Governor is right in this matter, and the Board is wrong.

There is no better opportunity for scaling expenses than in the "Government doctor" item.

The West was settled up for the most part by the cheap-rate excursions for home-seekers run by the railroads. The prairie schooners carried their thousands every year and the railroads their tens of thousands. Cheap transportation rates and a developed country go together like cause and effect. Low fares across the Atlantic and across two-thirds of the American tourist travel in Europe. Every tropical resort which Americans crowd is to be reached for little money. Those resorts which get but a few tourists and have to pay about \$300 a piece for them, are the ones which can be reached only by purchasing tickets de luxe.

The House, after cruising away from the anchorage pointed out by the Governor came back to it and will, it is to be hoped, stay there. The Governor does not assume to dictate, but he has studied and charted the channels, shoals and reefs and the Legislature ought to do the same before it attempts to mark out a new course for itself. Unless it cares to go to that trouble it can do no better than to accept the Governor's suggestions, drop its anchor in the place he points out and let him incur the responsibility for whatever happens.

The Japanese have the whole of Korea from Manampo to the Yalu river, they command the sea and their own land is in no danger of invasion. Two months ago today the war began and this is the result. It constitutes a tremendous victory with but nominal loss of life and treasure. Russia's humiliation is great and is not lessened by a Fabian policy which assumes that an enemy which has done so well and so much, does not know its further business.

The people who control Republican politics in the Seventh had better keep on controlling it. "Harmony" tickets for the benefit of a repudiated and trouble-making minority, are apt to be the thin edge of the axe which splits even a political organization in twain. Having won a fair victory why should the Republicans divide it with Home Rule sympathizers?

Nobody need be surprised in case some Japanese torpedo boats are unshipped in the Red Sea by a harmless-looking collier. The Russian vessels still left in the track of Boes commerce must be tempting targets for the little brown tars.

The Bar Association did well to let Supreme Court appointments alone. As the latter will be referred by the President to the Governor, there is no likelihood that any misfit recommendations will be made.

Turkey's new cruisers stand a chance of flying the Japanese flag some day. That is to say, Russia thinks of buying them.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Carter's message, as a whole, is one of the most admirable Executive papers we have ever read. It has the clearness and precision of a bank statement; and its recommendations are those of a thoughtful, well-informed, earnest and patriotic man.

Condensed to the bare outlines this message states that the Territory of Hawaii is making a deficit at the rate of \$93,121.25 per month; that the way to deal with this deficit is not to try and bond it, but to cut off unnecessary taxes, overpaid salaries and the maintenance of institutions which can be done without. These institutions are named as the Land Registration court, Hospital subsidies, Jury fees, Government physicians, Honolulu Dispensary, the Mills, the Band and the Summer School for teachers. There is a top-heavy system of government to be trimmed down and simplified; and it is desirable to keep accounts so that the taxpayers of each district may know where their money is going.

The Governor seems to feel that the people cannot yet afford cumbersome county governments and he suggests, as a substitute, that the next Legislature, after segregating certain things like education, finance, the care of lepers as Territorial concerns, should provide for them by a pro-rata charge against each island, leaving the funds remaining of the taxes paid by each island to be expended as the people living there may direct. This enlarges the sphere of local self-government without increasing the public expenses and is in line with the simpler administration which all well-wishers of the Territory desire.

The Governor, to aid the Legislature as far as he may, provides a scheme of appropriation which will expend \$2,057,107 out of an estimated revenue of \$2,162,372.48, leaving \$105,265.41 to be applied towards the reduction of the current debt of \$688,000.

In conclusion the Governor says:

On behalf of the people of this Territory, I ask of you the following:

First. That you legalize no expenditure beyond the estimated revenue; that you repeal all present appropriation bills, including those special acts passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Second. That in order to overtake our income and to return to a cash basis, thereby doing away with the necessity of registering warrants, you keep your appropriations, as far as consistent with sound judgment, below the income.

Third. That you justify the expense of your session by special legislation which will relieve the general revenues of the costs of litigation, and establish a policy of requiring direct charges for special services in particular districts, thus relieving the general revenues of the charges for Honolulu garbage and sewer systems.

Fourth, and lastly. That as you control the purse strings of our Territory, you prove true to the trust imposed upon you by setting an example to the people and to the Administration in the economy and publicity of your own affairs, thus proving your legislative body to be worthy of the people of the Territory of Hawaii.

Governor Carter does not attempt to dictate to the Legislature, the rights of which as a co-ordinate body he is careful to respect, and he is willing to accept a better plan than his own, or as good a one, if it is presented to him. All he asks is that the Legislature shall put the finances of Hawaii upon a sound and economical basis, cutting the coat according to the cloth. It is a reasonable request; it is one which cannot be refused without compelling public bankruptcy and impelling Congress to reorganize the Territorial government.

## TAXATION BEYOND PRECEDENT.

In his special message, Governor Carter shows appropriations for eighteen months aggregating \$4,587,550.21, and an estimated revenue for the same period of \$2,778,261.05, or a deficit on legislative calculations of \$1,809,289.16. This is a remarkable exhibit. How long would a Secretary of the Treasury or a Chancellor of the Exchequer hold his office in the face of such a disparity of expenditures and receipts?

But the Governor's showing goes much further, and proves taxation, in proportion to population, of which it may be fairly said that it is extremely doubtful whether it is now approached, under any form of government. He estimates the taxation of 155,000 people in this Territory to foot up \$2,160,000.00 per annum. One illustration is enough to prove the enormity of this burden, which in itself is enough to account for hard times and temporary territorial bankruptcy. The population of California may be roughly estimated at 1,900,000 or about twelve times that of the Hawaiian Islands. On the same basis as our own, therefore, the annual taxation for one year in that thriving State would be \$25,920,000.00, or, for the quadrennial term of the Governor \$103,680,000.00. In point of fact, as shown by the census of 1900, the total receipts for 1898 were \$7,589,944.00, one-twelfth of which would be \$632,495.00. It follows that the taxes actually collected in this Territory, in proportion to its population, are fully three and a half times the amount collected in California, where the entire property, real and personal, is more than two millions and a half or at the rate of \$11.44 per capita.

This is a brief object lesson for our good citizens and for the Legislature. E. P. Dole did not find it advantageous to canvass in Washington for an Hawaiian appointment. The place to do that is in Hawaii. It is doubtful whether any candidate for a Federal or Territorial post here can successfully steele a march on the people who are most concerned in the matter. It is the habit of the President to refer back to Honolulu all the applications he receives for office in these islands and to await local advice before he does anything.

It is a promising sign that the planters are beginning to look into cheap methods of refining sugar.

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## TWO ROADS IN POLITICS.

Senator Burton, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary, is a type of the young man who goes into politics believing that principle is not so much needed in that business as cleverness. There are thousands of such novitiates. They read the yellow papers which group leading statements as rascals and believe what the papers say. They take for granted that Hanna was a rogue and McKinley a knave, that Cleveland sold out to Wall street and that Roosevelt is likely to do so. In this frame of mind they enter politics for revenue and are soon hopelessly smeared with the tarbrush of corruption. Then they wake up to discover that honesty is the best policy even in politics. Sometimes the waking comes in jail.

If there is anything that isn't proved, under this head, by the career of the Burtons, Fomeroy, Tweeds, Buckleys, Deverys, et al., it is proved, from the opposite standpoint, by the career of Theodore Roosevelt. One of the best things that has come of the Roosevelt Presidency is the lesson it has taught ambitious American youth. The President went into the New York Legislature as a young man intent upon doing something for the public. All sorts of pressure was brought to bear, as he gained influence, to induce him to put up with bad men and bad measures. Had he done so he might have been chosen speaker of the assembly. He refused to do so and made himself an active reform influence in State politics. By that he lost the speakership, but he gained the confidence of the American people who have larger prizes than State speakerships to bestow. A weaker man, beaten at the start by corruptionists, might have concluded that honesty in politics did not pay. That would not have been the conclusion of a Burton. But Theodore Roosevelt did not ask the question. Honesty to him is its own reward; and knowing himself to be right he went ahead, losing indeed the office of Mayor of New York, but gaining those of Governor and President.

The road of the honest man in politics may be sometimes thorny, but the great opportunities for doing good are along it, and fame is at the end. The road of the dishonest man may be broad and alluring, and it may show temporary successes, but its end is destruction. Roosevelt and Burton are of about the same age and, perhaps, equally bright mentally. Each had the same chance in politics. But when the roads parted each took a different one. Look at them now.

If the Japanese have spread the report that they are going to land troops near Newchwang, General Kropotkin need not spend any time there reviewing his men. He will be safe in looking elsewhere for the landing place. White labor may make an issue now of digging the Panama ditch but it will quit as soon as the grave-digging begins. The labor for Panama should be negro or Chinese and white labor will say as much before long. A Republican House, with a Home Rule speaker and a Home Rule secretary is a good deal like the poet that swallowed his tag. The poet didn't know where he was going and the express man couldn't tell.

The printing crafters will be passing resolutions condemning the Governor next. He had the hardihood to have his message and appropriation recommendations printed and translated without consultation with them or allowing the usual rake-off.

Judge Kalua has discovered that it does not pay to fool with Uncle Sam. A judge of the old Hawaiian days might have closed his court and gone fishing, for all the authorities would have cared, but Uncle Sam has some rigid notions of propriety.

Another Honolulu squadron promises to envelop Honolulu. A goodly number of ships will come with Rear Admiral Glass and if no war scare arises, meanwhile they ought to scare here a month.

Let us hope that Senator Burton has been soothed, ere this, by the condolences of Humphreys.

The coming of the "Baltic fleet" seems to have no terrors for the America Maru.

Listen now and hear George Davis claim that he got Kalua removed.

Ex-Treasurer Kepoikai may as well pick out his ermine.

## HOW TO GAIN FLESH.

The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something else for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does it better than the substitutes.

Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## IMPORTANT LAND WORK.

## Chart of Public Domain Being Prepared by Mr. Pratt.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, is hard at work upon an important task set by himself. This is the preparation of a chart of all of the public lands of the Territory. It is intended to show at a glance the nature of the different lands, their areas and their locations.

At present Mr. Pratt is checking up all general leases of public lands from No. 1 forward. In doing so he inspects the records and notes all salient particulars. When through with the general leases, he will similarly handle the homestead and right of purchase leases. He finds that some of the leases do not cover all of the land indicated by the topical name. Remnants are discovered which will aggregate considerable of value and may meet many demands for small holdings and specific purposes.

Commissioner Pratt will have all the lands classified, to show what they are respectively good for. On the discovery of an odd parcel or parcels not under the leases parcel in the localities bearing the names identifying the leases, he will refer the matter to the sub-agent or ranger in whose district the land lies for a report upon the adaptability of the land for certain purposes, such as coffee-raising, opening for homesteads, grazing, etc.

When the lands have been charted, any person making specific inquiries may receive a prompt answer. As it is now, the department is much at a loss to answer inquiries for coffee lands, small farming, ranching or other uses. The chart will be open to public inspection at the Land office and besides, as Mr. Pratt said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, any clerk in the office will be enabled to answer questions as readily as he can himself.

A glance at large sheets of closely printed lists of leases, through which Mr. Pratt is exploring and making references therefrom to the actual records, shows what a formidable piece of drudgery he has undertaken. He has not gone outside to tell about it either, for the public would never have heard of the work until accomplished, had not a newsman, taken notice, through an open window, of the department head toiling in shirt-sleeves throughout the day over a desk in the room of the clerk.

Whenever Port Arthur has been bombarded Alexieff tries to convince the Japanese that they had better not waste any more ammunition on the place, by telling the world that no damage was done. Reports from refugees, however, give quite a different version. At Harbin trainloads of runaway civilians tell dire tales of calamity and the masters of neutral vessels, leaving Port Arthur, confirm them. We also hear of wounded from Port Arthur arriving at Vladivostok. Alexieff has never deceived the Japanese, who know what one hundred tons of steel shells per minute can do to a compact little place like Port Arthur and who propose to keep on sowing their missiles there. The Viceroy is also trying to convince the Japanese that he is raising the stone-laden hulks which they sunk before the port and adding them to the Russian navy. That is his maladroit way of trying to induce them not to sink any more.

Harper's Weekly prints a good many pictures of the current war that are badly edited. In a recent number there is an artillery officer giving firing orders during practice. Almost any layman can see that the man in charge is a mere non-com who has not yet emerged from the knapsack stage of evolution. On the opposite page is a picture labeled "Japanese Infantry on the Firing Line prepared to Attack a Position." As the line is kneeling, the officer evidently thinks that it either intends to attack on all fours or is praying for help.

The Governor of Kansas could do much to redeem the Senatorial reputation of his State by giving Burton's place to Bristow. The First Assistant Postmaster General is the one who took the lid off the manhole where the Postal conspirators were hidden away. He is a reformer of the Roosevelt and Folk type. After Burton such a man is needed to give the State's representation in the upper House of Congress an unquestioned name.

Two things account for the increase of mosquitoes—abundance of rain, forming pools and puddles where the insects thrive and the absence of strong trades to blow the winged tormentors away. A few weeks of breezy weather will enable the anti-mosquito committee to get control of the situation again.

The old man who found an unknown 20-year old mortgage clouding his title is a convert to the Torrens land-law.

Home Rule party in the Legislature? Is it going to be a Home Rule or a

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

J. Harg Mackenzie was naturalized by Judge Dole yesterday, his sponsors being Secretary Atkinson and Senator Woods.

When Justice Galbraith leaves the Territory he will take away a fine collection of lantern slides of Hawaiian views.

Editor Robertson of the Maui News, who is in the city, is going to sell his paper if the right buyer comes along and engage in the hotel business.

In the police court yesterday, Ramon Rosario was called to answer to a charge of stealing. No one appeared against him and the case was dropped, the charge being dismissed.

Dr. Thompson, Government physician of Kau on leave of absence, has last been heard from in Italy, from where he reported having thus far greatly enjoyed his travels.

U. S. Marshal Hendry went to Kaula last night to close up the store of Y. Yamast at Waimea, under bankruptcy proceedings taken by M. Phillips & Co., Hyman Bros. and Grinbaum & Co.

Senator Woods is quoted as saying that the Democratic party in Hawaii is united in pressing the claims of Circuit Judge Edings for promotion to the Supreme Court as the successor to Justice Galbraith.

Animals for meat inspected in Honolulu last month numbered 2385, and sundry meats inspected amounted to 13,657 pounds. Poultry arriving in steamers Alameda and Sonoma, and inspected was 1734 pounds. There were 232,312 fish examined, of which 1569 were condemned.

At the suit of Robert L. Colburn and under a bond of \$2000, Judge Gear has granted a temporary injunction against C. J. Hutchins, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., R. W. Shingle and others, to restrain them from disposing of Kona Sugar Co. property conveyed by F. L. Dorch, receiver, and from transferring cash or credits pertaining to such conveyance.

Judge P. L. Weaver has written to Governor Carter asking that he recommend provision by the Legislature for paying necessary expenses incurred by the Land Registration Court but inadvertently left unprovided for by the Legislature in last year's extra session. Though his own term as Judge of the court will expire in June, Judge Weaver is making a brave fight to have the Torrens land system retained.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

H. L. Herbert is working up inter-island cricket matches for the season now begun.

There are eleven cases pending in the Land Registration Court, which it is proposed to abolish for economy's sake.

The bouquets for the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House at the opening of the Legislature were the gifts of Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson.

A cablegram was received yesterday morning by Judge Dole from W. O. Smith in Washington which announced that E. P. Dole, former Attorney General, had retired from the race for the Supreme Court bench.

Every day when the Legislature assembles the Hawaiian ensign will be raised upon each of the front corner towers of the Capitol. This is by direction of the Governor and was carried out at the opening yesterday.

Chinese Consul Tse Fan and the United Chinese Society issued the invitations yesterday for the reception to be given in honor of Prince Pu Lun Friday or Saturday. The time is to be determined by the arrival of the steamer, and will be announced later in the Advertiser. Members of the Legislature were honored with the invitations.

Wahila colonists have applied for Torrens land title.

Captain Clem Dandall will take command of the tug Leslie Baldwin at Kaula.

The late Mrs. Kunuakea will be buried from the Catholic Cathedral at 4:30 today.

The Maui court term ran up a bill of \$1948.40 expenses, of which the greater portion went in jury fees.

Nominations for convention delegates in the 7th precinct of the fourth district are F. L. Dorch, J. S. McCandless and J. C. Cohen.

The steamer America Maru, released from Japan's war transport service, sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco via Honolulu yesterday.

Acting French Consul Raas received a cablegram on Wednesday from French Consul Vismasson, dated San Francisco, announcing his departure shortly for Honolulu.

J. Hastings Howland, consulting engineer of the Public Works Department, has now the superintendency of the Honolulu Water Works added to his duties. His appointment is gazetted this morning.

Mythic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., will give an invitation social and dance at its Castle hall next Tuesday evening, in honor of the members of Honolulu Temple, No. 1, Rathbone Sisters.

The new Dumbarton-built steamship Manuka, of 4505 gross tons, 4500 indicated h. p. and 18 knots speed, will take the place of the steamship Moana on the Canadian-Australian route while the latter is undergoing thorough repairs at Sydney.

Robert Hobron, Jr., a laundry collector, was carried away from the wharf in the transport Sheridan and jumped overboard to swim ashore. His strength failed after going 25 yards and he would have been drowned if not for the timely aid of a passing boat.

## Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." S. S. A. HARRIS, Withers, N. O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lewers, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 7, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	105
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	104	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,512,750	100	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Honolulu	750,000	100	97	100
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	10
Kahuku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	.....
Kona	500,000	100	.....	120
McBride & Co., Inc.	4,000,000	20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	60	.....
Oleai	500,000	20	.....	.....
Oleai Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	.....	7
Oloahua	150,000	100	.....	.....
Panaha Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Panaha	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pele	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pelepele	250,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	1,750,000	100	.....	80
Waialeale Agri. Co.	4,000,000	100	25	80
Waialeale	750,000	100	.....	275
Waialeale	250,000	100	.....	100
<b>STEAMSHIP CO.</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	110
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	80
Oleai S. S. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Gov't. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	80
Haw. Terr. 4 p.c. (Fire)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	110
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Oleai Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100

## SESSION SALES.

Twenty Ewa, \$20.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.



# ONE MORE CONVICTION

## Another Japanese Runs Against Justice.

Sakai (true name Sakai Shokichi) was on trial all day before Judge De Bolt for gross cheat. W. S. Fleming prosecuted, C. C. Bitting and F. M. Brooks defended. The following jury was empaneled and about 4 p. m. retired to consider its verdict: J. R. Galt, Jessin Andrade, John Coffee, C. J. Paik, Henry Cook, Samuel K. Paulo, John Kidwell, Henry P. Kaohi, Wentworth M. Buchanan, Edw. Dekum, Geo. Kealapadole and Percy Lishman.

After an absence of an hour and three-quarters, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

### FORECLOSURE DECREED.

Judge De Bolt granted the prayer of the bill for foreclosure of mortgage of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. J. M. McChesney and First National Bank of Hawaii. H. E. Cooper of counsel for plaintiff moved for a decree pro confesso, which was granted, against McChesney who had made no appearance. Smith & Lewis represented First National Bank of Hawaii.

Judgment was given for plaintiff in the sum of \$3984.50 principal and interest on a certain note. The court further appointed P. D. Kellett Jr. as commissioner to sell the property mortgaged to secure a note for \$7000 given by defendant McChesney to George Rodlek. It consists of a piece of land at Kalia, Waikiki, containing 86,511 square feet, and three pieces of land at Puuoe, Hilo, each containing an area of 11,124 square feet. The first National Bank's interest in the mortgaged property consists in a judgment obtained against the partners in the firm of M. W. McChesney & Sons for \$45,582.78. The court allowed plaintiff's counsel a fee of \$250.

### ST. CLEMENT'S SITE.

Judge Gear dismissed the appeal of defendant in the case of summary possession of T. R. Walker, Tom May and J. Osborne, St. Clement's church trustees, against G. F. Govalva. Besides laches and want of prosecution and that it did not appear from the record that the appeal was perfected, the following ground of motion was presented:

"Because the plaintiffs and their successors in office have been in possession of the premises in controversy since the month of November 1899 and no rights of the parties now remain to be adjudicated."

R. B. Anderson appeared for the motion, C. C. Bitting for defendant.

### CASES ENDED.

The following cases were dismissed by Judge Gear yesterday: Antonio J. da Estrella vs. Chas. M. Le Blond, damages for alleged neglect of a client's case by his attorney, and Sachs Bros. & Co. vs. Sing Lung Co. These were discontinued: A. W. Carter, administrator, vs. W. F. Allen; J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot vs. E. G. Keen, T. E. Davidson and Tam Pong; Shimada Sentaro vs. Yee Wo, and Look See vs. Lee Team.

### COURT NOTES.

J. G. Pratt for complaint in the injunction suit of C. S. Deaky vs. C. W. Booth argued all day yesterday before Judge Robinson, in reply to J. Lightfoot's speech of a day and a half for the motion to dissolve injunction. He has not yet concluded.

S. M. Ballou's suit against the Mutual Telephone Co., now in the defensive stage, still holds the attention of Judge Gear. Thos. Clarke, the electrical worker for Owens who installed a desk telephone in plaintiff's house, testified he brought the wires therefor near enough to those of defendant's and left enough of loose ends to enable Ballou to connect the phone himself with the company's system. H. P. Hughes, another electrical worker, told of the liability of interruption to the service of other subscribers from Ballou's desk telephone connections.

W. Mallock Campbell has brought suit against Wally B. Davis for \$350 on account of labor and materials furnished.

## KALUA WANTS HIS EXTRA CLERK PAID

Judge Kalua has addressed a communication to Governor Carter asking him to recommend an appropriation for the pay of an extra deputy clerk, employed in his court during the months of October and November. This is the first time that such a request has been made.

regular clerk, Crook, made his campaign for county auditor on Maui. The judge asks that the deputy be allowed the usual clerks' salary, saying that he would have drawn on the treasury for the amount but for the fact that there was no appropriation available for that purpose. Judge Kalua has also sent his clerk to Honolulu to make recommendations to the Governor as to the needs of his circuit and also to tell of the condition of the Maui courthouse.

## THINKS HE IS KAMEHAMEHA I

Judge Lindsay yesterday committed to the Insane Asylum a native who imagines himself to be Kamehameha I. He is regarded as a very dangerous lunatic on account of his massive stature. When he was arrested by the police he attracted quite a crowd to the house where he was stopping and refused to go out to the street from the house until the bystanders were sent out of the way as he said it was undignified for so many people to be crowding so closely around the King.

## NO CHOICE MADE FOR TREASURER

Governor Carter was asked yesterday afternoon if he had made a choice for the successor of Treasurer Kepoikai and he answered:

"I have not. Neither have I had a choice. Before making an appointment I shall talk the matter over with Senators. I consider it fortunate that the Senate is in session, as it gives me an opportunity to secure an appointment that will be satisfactory to the Senators."

## STATUS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The question of the legal status of the Board of Health has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion. While it is conceded that the members of the present board were legally appointed, there is a question as to whether Dr. Cooper is also a member. The law under which the Board was appointed by Governor Dole provides that "the members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall also appoint the President." The Governor appointed Dr. Cooper as President, and there is some doubt as to whether he was also appointed as a member of the Board of Health. His commission simply designates him as President.

## DIVED IN SEA TO HER DEATH

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mrs. Kumulakea, widow of the late Prince Albert Kumulakea, the last of the Kamehamehas, died yesterday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, the result of a dive into the ocean at Waikiki Beach. The woman, who lives in Palama, had gone to the beach to spend the afternoon with friends. She went to Mr. Kanakani's residence. Late in the afternoon she decided to take a dip in the sea, and while swimming about she dived under the water. After coming to the surface she appeared to be exhausted, and was assisted to the shore. She failed rapidly and was taken to Mr. Kanakani's home where she expired.

Prince Albert died about a year ago, and was accorded a state funeral as being the last prince of the royal blood of the Kamehamehas.

## TOO GOOD FOR HER JOHN.

Prison Not An Effective For Him As Home.

She walked into an uptown station-house, and after gazing curiously about her, glided up to the sergeant at the desk and said:

"So this is a police station?"

"Yes, madam," replied the polite officer on duty. "What can I do for you?"

"Oh, I only wished to look around and ask a few questions that may be of benefit to me. You don't keep prisoners in this clean, well-lighted, pleasant apartment, do you?"

"No, madam," responded the sergeant rising and leading the way to an inner room. "Here are the cells in which they are locked."

"How comfortable everything looks. Do you put iron chains and balls on their legs, handcuff and administer the cat-o-nine-tails vigorously to unruly prisoners?"

"No. Prisoners are only detained here temporarily while awaiting trial and we never treat them as harshly as that."

"Well," said the visitor, with a disappointed expression, "I've a husband who occasionally comes home intoxicated, and when he begins to act like a maniac and abuse me I've often thought—"

"You ought to have him arrested."

"What? And locked up here?" she asked almost scornfully.

"It might teach him a lesson."

"Well, you don't know John! Why, I'd just as soon lock him up as I would a dog. He'd be a great deal more comfortable at home with his wife and children than he would be in this place."

# CARTER RECOMMENDS KEPOIKAI FOR JUDGE

The President, Washington. Recommend A. N. Kepoikai for Judge, Second Circuit, to succeed Judge Kalua.

The foregoing cablegram was dispatched yesterday afternoon. It bears close relation to the following one that came the other way in the morning:

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1904. Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor Hawaii, Honolulu. The President has today removed Judge Kalua.

Between the receipt of the Attorney General's message and the dispatch of the Governor's, Mr. Kepoikai tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

When Governor Carter received notice of the removal of Judge Kalua he sent for Mr. Kepoikai and informed him of the news. At the same time he made an appointment with him for the afternoon. Following the second meeting Mr. Kepoikai announced that he had resigned the office of Treasurer and a little later he received a copy of the Governor's message to the President recommending him for the Second Circuit Judgeship.

Last week Judge Kalua, directly after hearing through the press that he would not be reappointed, summarily closed up the business of the Second Circuit term. With a ruling that released his jurymen and a peremptory order continuing all pending cases until the expiration of his commission, he brought all matters under his jurisdiction suddenly to a standstill and for objecting to his action in those respects he threatened to punish lawyers in Court for contempt.

On Monday Mr. Kepoikai called on Governor Carter to represent the serious condition of affairs for people seeking justice in the Second Circuit from the conduct of Judge Kalua. The result of that interview was a message from the Governor to the President indicating the necessity of another Judge for Maui at the earliest time possible.

## BOTH HOUSES MAKE GOOD DAY'S SHOWING

(Continued from page 1.)

sion of the House of Representatives of the Legislature. The chair ruled that under the Organic Act there could be no special session of the House. The rules were suspended to allow the passage of the bill.

### THE SALARY BILL.

Upon motion of Harris the salary bill was referred to the committee of the whole. Harris demurred to acting as chairman, and so did Chillingworth who said that no chairman of committee should be required to take the chair. Finally Long was prevailed upon to preside and the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

### FIRST CUT IS MADE.

Kumalae moved to reduce the salary of chief clerk, Secretary's office, from \$150 to \$120 per month, saying that the office carried with it outside perquisites of fifty dollars per month. He said that many items had been untouched by the Governor and he proposed to cut all salaries twenty per cent, alike. Vida talked on the same lines, saying that all salaries should be cut alike, and that if employees would resign as they threatened to do, it would be all right. Their places could be speedily filled.

### WOULD CUT TREASURER.

Representative Kumalae moved to consider the bill item by item and then moved a reduction of the salary of the treasurer from \$3600 to \$3000 per year, saying that was the amount paid to the Secretary of the Territory, who worked in Hawaii, and outside of the islands. He said that should be the basis governing all heads of departments. Beckley asked for the ayes and noes and the motion to reduce was defeated by a vote of 18 to 12.

### REGISTRAR CUT.

Upon motion of Vida the registrar's salary was reduced from \$3000 to \$2400. The deputy registrar, commissioner was cut from \$2400 to \$1970 after Beckley had received an affirmative reply to the question of whether the insurance law was still in force.

Upon motion of Kumalae it was decided to pass all items unless objection was made.

Kumalae wanted the license clerk combined with that of license inspector, Vida replying that the inspection was the duty of the police. Fernandez thought that the inspector couldn't ring up every half hour from the patrol box and Chillingworth suggested that there should be a separate inspector, as the enforcement of the law by the police, gave the patrolmen an excuse for leaving their beats. When caught in a private house, they generally replied that they were looking for the license. He opposed combining

Honolulu, April 7, 1904.

CARTER, Governor.



EX-JUDGE KALUA.

On Wednesday word came from Washington that President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox held a conference that day to consider the question of removing Judge Kalua. Yesterday the axe fell. In the meantime strong recommendations of Mr. Kepoikai for the Judgeship, formulated and adopted by the Republican organization of Maui, were presented to the Governor and published.

When Governor Carter took office, Treasurer Kepoikai stood out alone among heads of departments in declining to place his resignation in the hands of the new executive. This caused more or less of friction and some cross purposes between the Governor and the Treasurer, but of late there has been quite cordial rapprochement between them officially, while their personal relations had all through been friendly. With the Governor now free to commission a Treasurer of his choice, and Mr. Kepoikai almost assured of the Judgeship that he formerly held in his old home locality, harmony once more broods over the Capitol.

tered by one member, that if the employees didn't like what the Legislature did, they could quit. He said the Legislature should find a way to pass the appropriations without hampering the work of the Government. The motion to cut was lost and the item carried as in the bill.

### KUMALAE AGAIN.

Kumalae wanted the Hawaii assessor cut from \$200 to \$175 and talked for five minutes to the gallery, in Hawaiian, about the matter.

"Do you want the speech interpreted?" asked Interpreter Coelho, addressing the white members.

"No," came emphatically from several sources.

"I am entitled to thirty minutes and have only talked two minutes," said Kumalae heatedly.

Greenwell said the Hawaii assessor had a big island to cover, but the reduction carried. The Kauai assessor was reduced from \$150 to \$140, and the registrar of public conveyances from \$175 to \$150.

Kumalae wanted the \$100 salary for deputy registrar indefinitely postponed and talked for another five minutes on the question. There was a chorus of "noes" when the interpreter asked the House if it wanted the translation. There was a tie upon the show of hands and the chair called for a rising vote. Beckley began to say there was no need for a deputy in the office and Harris raised the point of order that the chair was about to announce the result of the vote. Beckley claimed that there was no vote until Kalama had voted and the motion was put again. Kalama voted with the Republicans this time, and the motion to postpone was lost and the item carried.

### THE QUEEN'S CASE.

Kumalae moved to reduce the settlement to Liliuokalani from \$425 to \$500 per month, saying that he couldn't help it; all salaries must take the same course. The motion carried, the Republicans again voting "no."

The small permanent settlements of \$200 per year were referred to the finance committee. Kumalae said that they were not entitled to the support of the Government if they were married and the finance committee was instructed to ascertain their status.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

Kumalae's motion to reduce the Superintendent of Public Works from \$300 to \$250 was also lost and also the motion to reduce the assistant from \$250 to \$200. It was stated that he was also superintendent of water works, but Kumalae showed another item for an assistant in that bureau. "When we come to that we will cut it out," said Kalama, raising a general laugh. The committee then rose and adjourned until afternoon.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed all its acts of the morning session in the afternoon and passed the salary bill just as it came from Governor Carter.

Kumalae was absent when the House reconvened and the items went through one by one without a stop. When Kumalae did arrive breathlessly, after half the bill had been passed, he made but one or two futile efforts to reduce items, but the majority was solid and would not even listen to the Home Rule leader.

The House had reached the Attorney General's Department when Kumalae made his first interruption. In order to expedite matters the House had been using but one language—the Hawaiian. No translations into English were made, and as the members had their bills before them, it didn't seem necessary. Kumalae moved to reduce the Deputy Attorney General from \$225 to \$200 per month. He received a second and then the majority vote struck him. The item was left as it was.

The reading finished, Beckley got the floor and moved a reconsideration of the permanent settlements which had been referred to the finance committee to allow an investigation of the status of the beneficiaries. There was no report but the permanent settlements passed as recommended.

Kellinot then moved to reconsider the Queen's settlement and it was changed back again to \$425 per month. The same action was taken relative to the registrar of conveyances, the Hawaii, Kauai and Oahu assessors and tax deputies. The registrar of public accounts and chief clerk in Secretary's office were also placed at the old figure and the bill was then just as it had come from the Governor.

Fernandez objected to the second section which prohibited one man from drawing salary from more than one office, if any of the offices carried a salary of more than \$100 per month. Fernandez said that some employees could hold half a dozen offices if the salary connected with each was less than \$100.

Kumalae said he knew one man who held four positions.

"Who is he?" asked Harris.

"I don't know his name," Kumalae added that he would find out if the House would defer action on the bill, and talked in Hawaiian for some time on the question.

"Do you want it translated," asked Coelho, "he's repeating the same statement he made before." No one wanted to know what Kumalae had said and the bill was passed. The committee then reported back to the House and the bill passed second reading unanimously.

Upon motion of Kellinot adjournment was taken until this morning at ten o'clock.

### THE SENATE.

SPECIAL SESSION—SECOND DAY.

The Senate met at 1:30 p. m. yesterday.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of Hawaii, by letter acknowledged receipt of the Senate's resolution asking for Laws of 1903, and stated he was sending the volumes therewith.

John H. Wise, clerk of the House of Representatives, by letter informed the Senate of the organization of that body with the following officers: F. W. Beckley, speaker; Hon. W. A. Knudsen, Vice-Speaker; John H. Wise, Clerk; Wm. J. Coelho, Interpreter; J. H. S. Kalo, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. H. Manase, Chaplain; A. L. Duncan, Messenger; D. M. Kellinot, Janitor.

# WILL PAY WARRANTS

## Treasurer Kepoikai Has \$30,000 On Hand.

The first of the regular registered warrants, beginning with No. 1 will be paid by Treasurer Kepoikai today. The Government has \$30,000 in the treasury which it has been decided to pay at once. The money came principally from the personal tax collections, which became delinquent at the end of last month.

The registered warrants to be paid number from 1 to 145 and include both salary and current expense bills. Some time ago it was decided that in the future the warrants would be paid in the order in which they were registered, without regard to who the beneficiary might be. Previously only salary warrants had been cashed, but under the new ruling merchants as well as Government employees will be given an equal chance.

Some of the holders of the warrants who have cashed them in at a discount will consequently be a little bit put out when they learn that they would have received full value, had they held to their warrants for a few weeks. The registered warrants of the numbers given will be paid upon presentation today.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease, with perfect success. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

### STANDING COMMITTEE.

President Crabbe appointed the following standing committees for the special session:

Finance—McCandless, Paris, Dickey, Woods and Kalaokalani. Judiciary—Achi, J. T. Brown and Dickey. Enrollment, Revision and Printing—Woods, Isenberg and Kaitia. Accounts—Isenberg, Paris and Kaitia. Miscellaneous Matters—Paris, Wilcox and Nakapahu. Rules and Joint Resolutions—Isenberg, Dickey and J. T. Brown.

### ORDER OF THE DAY.

The current expenses appropriation bill for the year beginning July 1, 1904, which carries proposed expenditures amounting to \$383,400, was after short debate on second reading referred to the finance committee. Mr. Achi thought it had been referred to that committee the first day, and held there was nothing then but for the committee to report. He was overruled in this opinion.

The bill appropriating \$5000 for the Senate's expenses of the session passed second reading, to be read a third time today.

### MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

When the first of the bills repealing Acts 13, 17 and 18 of the extra session of 1903 came up on second reading, Mr. Isenberg moved it be referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Achi thought it should be passed without reference, as one of the measures recommended by the Governor.

Mr. Isenberg said Mr. Achi might be correct in his argument, but there was no need to rush things. Probably the Governor was right and had taken legal advice. He, however, had heard talk on the street that the proposal was not legal, that the Legislature had no right to repeal these laws at the present session. The Supreme Court might have to be asked for an opinion on the question.

Mr. Dickey thought they had better get new appropriation bills passed before repealing the old ones.

The motion carried and the other repealing bills were referred to the judiciary committee likewise.

### TH LOAN BILL.

One was the bill providing for salaries and payrolls for the 18 months from January 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive.

Act 18 is the law making appropriations out of the loan fund for the two years ending June 30, 1905.

Mr. Dickey moved that the repealing bill be indefinitely postponed. "That is the loan bill," he explained.

Mr. Paris held that the bill ought to be considered by the judiciary committee like the others, and the Senate so decided.

### TORRENS LAND LAW.

Mr. Achi gave notice of a bill, which under suspension of the rules was passed to second reading today, to amend Sec. 13 of Act 54 of the Laws of 1903.

The bill provides that the salary of the Judge of the Court of Land Registration shall be \$1000 a year, that of the Registrar \$800, the salaries of other officers of the court to be fixed by the Governor. All salaries are to be paid out of the treasury, while all fees of the court shall be government realizations.

At 1:57 the Senate adjourned.



# A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

With confidence in the people of this Territory, I have used the Governor's power to convene the Legislature, and I welcome you back to these historical halls.

As the representatives of the people, you are **OBJECT.** convened in special session to consider the unfortunate financial situation into which our Territory has drifted, AND TO PROVIDE SUCH RELIEF AS IN YOUR WISDOM BECOMES THE INTEGRITY AND INTELLIGENCE OF OUR COMMUNITY.

At the outset, let me say that I desire to **HARMONY** work in harmony with you for the best and **AND ACTION** highest interests of this, our native land.

**NECESSARY.** The gravity of the situation makes this a time when party strife, when sectional interests and personal aggrandizement should all be unselfishly set aside for the good of "Hawaii nei." And I feel certain that I may rely upon receiving from you valuable and cordial assistance in promoting the interests of these Islands and in endeavoring to improve their condition and prospects. One and all of us that love the land of our birth or adoption should vie with each other in striving to have our Territory excel all others in the efficiency of its government, in its high standard of public opinion, and in its patriotic loyalty, **IN ORDER THAT IT MAY COMPARE MOST FAVORABLY WITH ANY OTHER COMMUNITY IN OUR GREAT UNION.**

The people of this Territory, as with every other part of the Union, have a right to be governed as cheaply as is consistent with the maintenance of that security which allows for the free enjoyment of their pursuit of happiness and the safety of their property. To do this, we should take as little as possible from the people, and pay it back as quickly as possible. There is nothing to be gained by condemning what appear to be the mistakes of the past, but rather let us profit by them.

A few facts will illustrate our financial situation. Our expenditures during the last two **SITUATION.** years were in excess of revenues as follows:

1902	\$233,860.85
1903	495,574.90

So that, notwithstanding the \$1,136,000 received last November from property taxes, we had so anticipated our income that by December 31st there was but \$66,592.03 on hand to reinforce our special revenues to carry us through the present period.

Being somewhat aware of this situation, immediately on taking charge of the affairs of this **MONTHLY** Territory in the latter part of November, orders were given by me to stop all public improvements, and since then I have attempted to study the situation and familiarize myself with all its details. Notwithstanding this retrenchment, our average monthly disbursements, since December 1st last, have been \$231,925.65, while our cash receipts during the same time have averaged \$138,794.40, leaving a deficit of \$93,131.25 per month.

The decision of the Supreme Court declaring your County Act in conflict with the Territorial Act, preventing thereby the division of revenue and expenditure you had contemplated, brought some confusion and obliged the Administration to fall back for necessary expenditures on your six months' appropriation bills as the last expression of the will of the people. Taking from these no specific appropriations, only those items which were considered necessary and which were general in their nature as a guide, the Territory has today appropriations for a period of eighteen months of \$4,687,550.21, while the revenues estimated for the same period are but \$2,778,201.25. Such a situation needs vigorous and prompt attention. It cannot all be remedied at once; but step by step, with the support of the people, it can be altered.

It has been urged that the solution **SHALL ACTION** was for the Administration to refuse to **BE TAKEN?** allow the expenditure of those items for which there were no funds, to retrench as far as possible, then drift until the next regular session. And it was argued that in a crisis of this kind, the expense of a session of the Legislature would add to the burden of the taxpayers and increase the financial stringency. But such arguments show a failure to comprehend the situation. It has been well said that "There is no one act which can be performed by a community which brings in so large a return to the credit of civilization, to general happiness, as the judicious expenditure for **NECESSARY PUBLIC PURPOSES** of a fair percentage of general wealth raised by an **EQUITABLE** system of taxation."

An examination of our expenditures shows **CAUSE OF** not so much reckless extravagance as the wide **DEFICIT.** range of service we are attempting to render from our general revenues; and, therefore, to cut out extravagances will not entirely meet the emergency, but we must do away with the least important functions of the Government and provide for special services by special charges. **THIS, GENTLEMEN, CAN ONLY BE DONE, AND CAN BEST BE DONE, BY THE LEGISLATURE.**

Our experiment of self-government will fail unless the people can be made to recognize the full responsibility of citizenship; that no government has any resources except those obtained from the people; that under our Territorial Act we cannot bond a deficit, but must pay as we go. Therefore, if we are to prove worthy of the privileges granted us by Congress, we will face this situation squarely and adopt such measures as will offer the best solution.

I do not pretend that the suggestions **BURDENS OF** offered by me are the only ones which will **THE PEOPLE.** meet the difficulty, but I ask for them your serious consideration, and will urge and approve any measure that brings us down to a lower plane of expenditure, for I believe, with proper readjustment and reorganization, our present taxes are sufficient.

In my address made to the people of Hawaii, when I was inaugurated as your Governor last November, I expressed the hope that it might be my pleasure to lessen the burden of the people's taxes during the term of my administration. Unfortunately it is not possible to do this at the present time. That may come later. But I do feel that taxes should not be increased in any degree, and it is my belief that the adoption of the financial policy herewith submitted to you will at least keep the contributions of the people toward the support of the Government within their present limit without the necessity of making further calls upon them—a policy that, in my judgment, it is desirable to avoid.

The quick, the easy and the weak **PURPOSE OF** method of solving this difficulty would be to

**TAXATION.** increase the revenues. But taxation is surely an evil when through extraordinary or injudicious expenditures it is excessive, and when it demands too large a portion of the income or increased wealth of a country—out of which, and not out of accumulative capital, all taxes ought to be paid. And are we not now at that point beyond which we will limit or abridge the liberty of the individual in his possession and use of property? By what theory do we now tax the 155,000 people of these Islands some \$2,160,000.00 per year? After paying our taxes do any of us feel richer? Or do we feel that the Government is giving each of us back as much in value and no more and no less than we gave it? Yet it is on that theory alone that taxation is justified. Unnecessary taxes, overpaid salaries, or the maintenance of institutions that are not essential are wholly lost.

The whole question, it seems to me, is this: Are our expenditures from the general funds of the Territory necessary, and equitable? Not are they desirable; not are they suitable? It is only for actual need that the power of taxation can be granted. It is believed by some that there is no injury in excessive taxation, inasmuch as it is all returned to the taxpayers through the expenditures of the Government which, by increasing the demand for commodities and service, create or expand markets, maintain prices, enlarge the sphere for industrial employment and favor an increase in the supply and circulation of money. But we cannot receive the smallest benefit from payment by those to whom we have previously furnished the means of buying. It is quite as irrational as it would be for a store-keeper to attempt to increase his business and get rich by supplying his customers with money to buy his goods. To keep up overgrown establishments that are not absolutely necessary is simply to overreach and cheat ourselves.

Thus in order to bring the recommendations for appropriations within the income, I have found it necessary to cut out the Land Registration Court, Hospital Subsidies, Jury Fees, Government Physicians, Honolulu Dispensary, the Militia, the Band, and the Summer School for our teachers, in addition to reductions in salaries and expenditures of all Departments.

Before taking up our finances, I **NEW METHOD OF** desire to call your attention to our **ACCOUNTING.** present method of accounts. It is neither a system divided on the lines of different classes of public service, nor is it divided in accordance with districts. Without considerable ingenuity and much inquiry, it is at present almost impossible for the ordinary taxpayer to find out the net cost of many of our institutions, or the total revenue and expenditure of any given district. We are suffering to-day from a lack of knowledge on the part of our people of their own affairs. Therefore, I recommend the appointment by you of a commission of three experts, to serve without pay, to investigate and report at the next regular session of the Legislature a plan for the reorganizing of our system of accounts by establishing funds for each Island or District, so that the residents in each may be able to see what each District contributes to the support of the whole, and how much has been expended for improvements and the maintenance of public institutions in each. I could perhaps best illustrate the idea somewhat as follows:

Such a commission might devise a plan by which the next Legislature could select and segregate as Territorial matters—the care of the insane and of our unfortunates at Molokai, the expenses of a Territorial penitentiary, the cost of superintendence of each general department, such as Public Works, Education, Finance, etc. To meet all of which a fair proportion of the revenues of each Island or District could be set apart. Against the remaining revenue of each Island could be charged the proportion spent in each district for public improvements, police, education, etc., the surplus, if any, remaining to the credit of each Island.

Such a plan would, perhaps, tend to satisfy in part our disappointment at the failure of county government, and yet it would not conflict with the Organic Act, nor need it increase the public expenditure, except as desired from time to time. It would create a feeling of local pride and interest in public matters and, if the Legislature so desired, it could let the Representatives of each district have a larger voice and more control in the direction of the affairs of each Island. It would at least show definitely whether or not each district is receiving in return an equitable and just proportion of its revenues.

**FINANCES ON** Now, turning to our standing on July 1st **JULY 1, 1904.** next:

On April 1st there were outstanding warrants amounting to	\$ 308,000.00
Estimated deficiency from April 1st to July 1st....	279,000.00
Unpaid Contracts	10,000.00
Wireless Telegraphy Subsidy	3,000.00
Estimated cost of the Special Session:	
Senate.....	\$10,000.00
House .....	15,000.00
	\$ 25,000.00
Unforeseen contingencies usual with the close of any fiscal period.....	33,000.00
Total .....	\$ 658,000.00

So that, on July 1st, we will be obliged to start a new fiscal period with a debt to be paid out of November taxes of \$658,000.

## ESTIMATED REVENUES.

The estimated revenues, as furnished by the Honorable A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, for the twelve months beginning with July 1st, 1904, are \$2,162,372.43. For your convenience I have segregated them as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Treasurer, Licenses, etc.....	\$ 169,902.31
Bureau of Conveyances.....	15,152.50
Brands .....	50.00
Bureau of Taxes.....	1,464,663.18
	\$1,649,773.99

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Office .....	\$ 94,936.98
Harbors .....	73,108.38
Water Works, all Islands.....	116,479.15
Powder Storage, all Islands.....	1,957.20
Kerosene Storage, all Islands.....	5,574.20
Lahaina Market.....	86.40
	\$ 292,142.40

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Fines, Penalties and Costs.....	\$ 62,869.51
Prisons.....	904.96

Land Registration Court.....	\$1.75
United States Prisoners.....	2,252.00
	\$ 66,078.22

## GENERAL.

Land Department.....	114,004.64
Department of Education.....	6,732.68
Board of Health.....	16,451.67
Realizations .....	17,188.83
Total .....	\$2,162,372.43

## EXPENDITURES.

The total appropriations suggested in the Salary and Current Account Bills, which will be submitted to you, provide for the following expenditures:

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Treasury.....	\$ 168,460.00
Bureau of Taxes.....	59,250.00
Bureau of Conveyances.....	8,200.00
Permanent Settlements.....	8,300.00
	\$ 244,210.00

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Superintendent of Public Works.....	\$ 488,830.00
Water Works.....	61,896.00
Fire Department.....	49,080.00
Public Grounds.....	10,140.00
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.....	31,396.00
	\$ 641,342.00

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Judiciary.....	\$ 74,815.00
Attorney-General.....	24,800.00
Police Department.....	304,382.00
	\$ 403,997.00

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor.....	\$ 500.00
Secretary.....	19,080.00
	\$ 19,580.00

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Public Instruction.....	\$ 341,396.00
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## LAND DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Public Lands.....	\$ 12,940.00
Survey .....	20,215.00
	\$ 33,155.00

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Board of Health.....	\$ 234,890.00
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## AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

Auditor.....	\$ 15,600.00
Total.....	\$1,934,170.00

If the appropriations passed do not exceed the foregoing figures, our position will be as follows:

## PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR NEW FISCAL PERIOD.

Receipts.....	\$2,162,372.43
Revenue.....	
Disbursements.....	
Appropriation Bills.....	\$1,934,170.00
Chinese Fund.....	10,000.00
Cost of Regular Session, 1905.....	75,000.00
Unpaid Contracts.....	18,000.00
Deficiency Bill (Estimate of unpaid accounts).....	20,000.00
	\$2,057,170.00

Balance to be applied towards the reduction of \$658,000 current debt.....\$ 105,202.43

It is unfortunate that we cannot so readjust our **REVENUE** expenditures as to put the Territory immediately **MEASURES.** on a cash basis. At the next regular session, only ten months hence, time can be taken to carefully consider revenue measures, and during the interim I believe the people will have an opportunity to clearly judge the wisdom of rigid economy, and during which it can be told whether the reductions have been too deep or not. Meanwhile, public-spirited citizens will patiently bear with the loss in efficiency and the inconvenience that might be caused by the changes. There is much to be done to better conditions in Hawaii, but let us do one thing at a time in order to give each our best ability.

In order to expedite your work, I have had prepared a Salary Bill for the House and a Current Expense Bill for the Senate, covering the fiscal period of twelve months, beginning with July 1st, both of which, as far as I am able to suggest, do away with all extravagances and abolish those institutions which appear to be the least essential to the welfare of the whole Territory.

May I assure you that whatever experience those in charge of the various Departments of the Administration may have will always be at your disposal, and I shall be glad to consult freely with you, individually or through your committees.

On behalf of the people of this Territory, I ask of you the following:—**REQUESTS OF** **GOVERNOR.** First. That you legalize no expenditure beyond the estimated revenue; that you repeal all present appropriation bills, including those special acts passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Second. That in order to overtake our income and to return to a cash basis, thereby doing away with the necessity of registering warrants, you keep your appropriations, as far as consistent with sound judgment, below the income.

Third. That you justify the expense of your session by special legislation which will relieve the general revenues of the costs of litigation, and establish a policy of requiring direct charges for special services in particular districts, thus relieving the general revenues of the charges for Honolulu garbage and sewer systems.

Fourth, and lastly. That, as you control the purse strings of our Territory, you prove true to the trust imposed upon you by setting an example to the people and to the Administration in the economy and publicity of your own affairs, thus proving your legislative body to be worthy of the people of the Territory of Hawaii.



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The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Company, Centrifugals.  
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION.

This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 1. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 2. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 3. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 4. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 5. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 6. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 7. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 8. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 9. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 10. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 11. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

THERAPION N. 12. This is a new and powerful remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind. It is a French preparation, and is the only one of its kind.

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES ARE HELD

(Continued from page 2.)

the election here will be a mere formality.

John Kamanouli, vice-president of the Republican club, presided at the meeting held at the bandstand in Thomas Square. There was a small attendance with great harmony. When more than a dozen candidates for the convention had been nominated, one of them started to bring the number down to the eight allowed the precinct by withdrawing his name. His example was followed by others and the result thus attained.

## EIGHTH OF FIFTH.

There was a good attendance of the eighth precinct of the Fifth District Republican club at Ach's warehouse, Palama. Senator Achi presided and the meeting was harmonious. Four delegates are to be elected and six candidates were nominated as follows:

W. C. Achi, F. Silva, H. Vierra, Jr., S. C. Dwight, N. Fernandez and John C. Lane.

## SIXTH OF FIFTH.

The meeting of the Sixth Precinct, of the Fifth District, was held Tuesday evening at Ewa court house. The following were the nominees who will also be the delegates: James A. Low, George Nawaakoa and L. L. McCandless.

SEVENTH OF FIFTH.

The advertised "hot time" did not materialize in the Seventh Precinct. Birbe was conspicuous by his absence and the meeting passed off quietly. H. C. Vida was chairman and the regular ticket placed in nomination is as follows: H. C. Vida, Mealoa, William Henry, L. Sherrwood, D. Kaahana and H. Huka. Individual nominations were made as follows: Charles H. Clark, J. Kaesee, Eli Crawford, K. R. G. Wallace, T. McCants Stewart, Geo. Barker, L. Cockett, J. Fern and E. C. Winston.

Resolutions of condolence regarding the death of the late W. H. Coney were introduced by Stewart and adopted. Also a resolution commending the Governor for calling an extra session.

## NINTH OF FIFTH.

The meeting of the Ninth Precinct, Fifth District, was held in the Honemann yard, Wylie street, with a good attendance of voters. A. W. Neely presided.

Resolutions of regret and condolence were passed on the death of S. K. Kane, the first president of the precinct organization.

Ten nominees for convention delegates were chosen: five to be elected on Saturday. The nominees are: Geo. S. Harris, J. E. Shaw, F. P. T. Waterhouse, L. T. Ka-ke, J. S. Kalakula, H. Meek, Chas. Kaaoi, Wm. Lucas, A. P. Judd, S. L. Kekumana.

J. D. Ayer presented a transfer from his previous district, the Fifth and 8th Precinct, and joined the Ninth Precinct, Fifth District. He presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Governor of the Territory, Honorable George R. Carter, has called the Legislature together in special session for the consideration of financial measures, and

Whereas, said Legislature may, under the law, consider other matters;

Resolved by the Ninth Precinct Republican Club of the Fifth Election District, being the "business men's precinct," of said district, that the action of the Governor is hereby heartily and unequivocally endorsed as proper and in line with long American precedent.

Resolved further, that it is the sense of this Republican Club that the people demand a speedy and business-like session and the consideration of no measures not of a financial nature, except the appointment of a Commission by authority of the Legislature to prepare for presentation to the next regular session of the Legislature a bill creating counties in this Territory outside of the Island of Oahu and the erection of Honolulu and the rest of Oahu into a government by itself to be styled the City and County of Honolulu, with appropriate powers.

Resolved, that the president and secretary of this club shall certify to a copy of these resolutions and send one copy to the Governor and one to each of the houses of the Legislature.

Objection was made to the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it was against the idea of Governor Carter in calling the legislature together, and it was voted down, only one vote being cast in favor of it.

## TENTH OF FIFTH.

Suspension of rules to destroy the secrecy of the ballot was a trick adopted by a faction at the meeting of the Republicans of the tenth precinct of the Fifth District, according to the story given to the Advertiser by B. H. Kelekolio of the ticket thus sought to be injured. About 150 were present at the meeting in Vineyard street camp, Wm. Mahuka presiding and Willie Crawford acting as secretary. The precinct is entitled to two delegates and four candidates were nominated, viz: Wm. Isaac and Abram D. Bolster, S. N. Maloi and B. H. Kelekolio, these teams as here combined being opposing tickets.

Isaac, as Kelekolio relates, moved to suspend Rule 7 providing for uniform ballots of white paper and dragged on a large gang of road laborers into carrying the motion, as also its correlative for which it paved the way. This was that the two first names as above should be placed on white ballots and the two last on yellow ballots.

Kelekolio anticipates nothing but that, if the yellow ballots predominate in the box when opened for the count, Isaac will take advantage of the illegality of his own scheme by claiming that only the white ballots are legal.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may cause the loss of a limb or even death when it is followed by a gang of road laborers into carrying the motion, as also its correlative for which it paved the way. This was that the two first names as above should be placed on white ballots and the two last on yellow ballots.

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## JARED SMITH ON PLANT DISEASES IN HAWAII

Following is Bulletin No. 9, from the Hawaii Agriculture Experiment Station:

## INTRODUCTION.

Two plant diseases present in these Islands, one infesting sugar-cane, the other coffee, are widely distributed wherever these plants are grown and deserve attention in the cultivation of these crops. Their presence need cause no alarm to the producers of either sugar or coffee, since both diseases have been well worked out and respond to active measures of control as outlined below.

## THE PINEAPPLE DISEASE OF SUGAR CANE.

An outbreak of a disease of sugar cane on one of the windward plantations of Hawaii was reported to this station in November, 1903. The Entomologist, Mr. D. L. Van Dine, visited the locality and made an examination. Specimens of the diseased cane were referred to Dr. Albert F. Woods, Plant Pathologist and Physiologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., who reported the cane to be infested with a fungus, *Thielaviopsis ethacetica* Went, which has caused more or less serious losses in the cane fields of Java, the West Indies and other cane-sugar producing countries.

Fungus is the name applied by botanists to certain lower orders of plants (often microscopic and invisible to the naked eye), which derive their food either from dead or decaying organic matter or by parasitism upon other plants or animals. Fungi do not contain chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in the leaves of flowering plants and ferns. Common examples of fungi are: mold, mildew, potato blight, etc.

This cane-disease has been reported from nearly every cane growing country in the world. The literature of plant diseases contains abundant references to it. It exists in a number of forms which have been described under different names, according to whether its appearance has been noted on different parts of the cane plant. In its most serious form this fungus attacks the young seed cane or so injures the eye itself that the cane fails to germinate.

It has been noted in other countries that serious outbreaks almost invariably follow the work of some insect pest, either the cane borer or some external feeder like the leaf-hopper.

The fungus is truly parasitic. The fine (microscopic) white threads which constitute the vegetative stage of the fungus, as soon as they have gained entrance into the tissues of the cane through any artificial wound or puncture of the epidermis such as that made by a leaf-hopper or a cane borer, branch and increase in number until the whole interior of the cane stalk is filled with the mass.

The affected parts, especially the leaves, leaf-sheaths and younger, and more tender portions of the cane itself show bright reddish discoloration externally, and if the stalk is cut across or split lengthwise, reddish streaks all through the interior tissues. When young plant cane is infected the leaves become a light yellowish green and the plant soon dies. If infected seed is planted the eyes often fail to grow so that the field must be entirely replanted. Cane seed the vitality of which has been affected by this fungus after planting, will be found upon examination to be covered with a mass of fine white threads, the mycelium or vegetative stage of the fungus, while the rind of the cane is covered with little raised blisters. These small pustules, plainly visible to the naked eye are characteristic of this disease.

Older cane when seriously attacked presents a peculiar stunted appearance. A sudden decrease in the thickness and length of the joints, dying of the leaves and, finally, if the fungus gains the upper-hand the whole plant is killed into the ground. Such killing of the cane by this fungus was observed during February, 1904, in fields where the vigor of the cane had been seriously impaired by the leaf-hopper. The fruiting stage of the fungus appears on the rind of the dead cane-stalks in the same form as on seed cane, as minute pustules or blisters from the middle of which exudes a black sooty mass consisting of millions of very minute oblong spores—the "seeds" of the fungus, ready to be blown about by the wind or carried to other cane plants on the bodies of insects.

This disease has been known as "Pineapple disease," the name being applied because of the pineapple odor of freshly cut stalks of cane infected with the fungus. This odor is really due to the formation of acetic ether by the fungus from the saccharine substances within the cane stalk.

In some localities in Hawaii, this disease has been termed "Eleat," but in the opinion of the writer that name more properly applies to a fungus disease which causes a gumming up of the leaf sheath, so that when the cane is stripped the fibres of the sheath remain adherent to the cane.

It has been noted in both the West Indies and Java that where there is any considerable amount of this disease present in the fields that are being harvested, there is a marked retardation of crystallization of the juice.

For the protection of cane seed against this fungus it has been recommended in Java that the cut ends of the seed be coated with tar before planting. How and investigated methods of prevention and found that better results were obtained by dipping the seed in Bordeaux mixture or in a combination of Bordeaux mixture and tar than by the use of tar alone. He also recommends the use of top seed, because the top joints contain less sugar than the lower joints, and are hence less liable to be attacked by the fungus.

This fungus disease can readily be kept in check:

1. By selecting for seed cane that is perfectly sound and healthy.

2. By carefully gathering up and burning the stalks left on infected fields after the cane has been harvested.

As before stated this fungus usually proves serious only to young plant cane or to older cane, the growth of which has first been checked by attacks of injurious insects, in which case infection of the cane with the fungus occurs through the wounds made by the insects.

Whenever young plant cane looks yellow and sickly, or when seed cane fails to germinate, or when growing cane shows retarded growth and has its leaves and stalks streaked with red patches, or when dead cane either standing in the fields or that which is left on the field after the crop has been harvested appears light and spongy and is covered with small pustules or blisters, the patches of cane exhibiting any or all of these symptoms should be looked on with suspicion. Under no circumstances should seed cane be taken from such fields.

## THE BROWN-EYED DISEASE OF COFFEE.

A fungus-disease of coffee, causing spotting of the leaves and injury to the berry, is widely prevalent, although rarely destructive, in the Hawaiian coffee plantations. This fungus has been identified by Mrs. F. W. Patterson, Mycologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., as *Cercospora coffeicola* B. & C. Its presence in Hawaii was noted as early as 1895 or 1897 by Prof. A. Koebele, the well known entomologist. In January, 1899, Prof. Koebele reported this fungus as causing some losses in Puna and Olaa. He says: "In the wet or cooler parts of Puna and Olaa the disease seems to spread. As yet it is only serious to weak trees or nursery plants where exposed, but is hardly noticeable on healthy and vigorous trees." Its presence on coffee trees has been noted during the past three years in all the coffee districts which the writer has visited. As Professor Koebele points out in his letter in which he first drew the attention of our Department to the occurrence of this fungus disease in Hawaii, it is most prevalent on weak trees, such as those in neglected and uncared for plantations, or on isolated trees growing in unfavorable localities, such as floor-yards, washed ridges, barren hillsides and rocky, shallow soils.

The Brown-eyed disease has been reported from Jamaica, Guatemala, Gaudeloupe and from Brazil, in the latter country being widely distributed through all of the coffee-growing provinces. Noack, who has studied the life history of this fungus in Brazil, describes it as follows: "The disease produced by this fungus is called the Brown-eyed disease on account of the brown spots formed on the leaves. As a rule these are round or oval on the lower surface clear brown, on the upper surface dark brown. In the center the spots are lighter and grayish. The margin is sharply defined on the upper surface, dark brown or reddish, generally slightly raised, the surface often marked by fine concentric striae. Frequently several spots unite. The nerves of the leaves do not prevent their spreading. The average diameter of the spots at the center of the leaf is one-fifth of an inch. The largest are about one-third of an inch. If a leaf is badly affected it appears more or less brown. The formation of the spots begins on the upper surface of the leaves. The spots are at first without a sharp marginal line and are scarcely visible on the under surface. The fungus not only occurs on the leaves but on the half-formed cherry. On these, little dark spots appear, which multiply and spread until finally about half the cherry becomes brown and dried."

Many of the cherries which are infected with this disease drop off. Those which remain on the tree do not ripen well and the beans become black, besides being incompletely developed. Even in milder attacks where the above serious condition does not prevail and the bean remains uninjured great difficulty is met in properly hulling the infected berries. The minute spores of the fungus may be blown about by the wind or carried from one plant to another on the bodies of insects. Infection has been shown to occur only when the epidermis of the leaf is punctured by insects such as the aphid and torpedo fly (*Siphanta acuta*).

Treatment to prevent serious losses from this fungus disease would naturally come under two heads, first, improving the general condition of the coffee by better tillage of the soil and the use of the proper fertilizers; second, where many trees are seriously affected and it is desirable to prevent the spread of the fungus through the plantation, by the use of fungicidal sprays or washes.

So far as recorded in the literature relating to the Brown-eyed disease of coffee no actual experiments with controlling it by the use of fungicides have been made. Similar diseases of other plants have, however, been successfully controlled by the use of Bordeaux mixture and the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. Fungi of the genus *Cercospora* are the cause of diseases of celery, plum, sugar beet and mignonette. In each of these cases, one or the other of the above remedies have proved effectual. By analogy it is perfectly safe to recommend the use of fungicides. The time of application and strength of solution required will, however, have to be worked out by the individual planter to suit local conditions. Both fungicides must be applied by means of a spray pump in the same manner as insecticides.

(For description of the various forms of spraying devices see Bul. No. 3 of this Station: "Insecticides, for use in Hawaii.")

The following directions for preparing these fungicides are reprinted from Dr. B. T. Galloway's bulletin, "Spraying for Fruit Diseases."

Bordeaux Mixture.—"In a barrel or other suitable vessel place 25 gallons of water. Weigh out 6 pounds of copper sulphate, then tie the same in a piece of coarse gunny sack and suspend it just beneath the surface of the water. By tying the bag to a stick laid across the top of the barrel no further attention will be required. In another vessel slack a pounds of lime, using care in order to obtain a smooth paste, free from grit and small lumps. To accomplish this

## SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

## ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleaning the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafes, or too-free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for rheumatic weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in CUTICURA SOAP at One Price, the best skin and complexion soap, the most toilet and most baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Ask Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & IRO, Cape Town.

It is best to place the lime in an ordinary water pail and add only a small quantity of water at first, say a quart or a quart and a half. When the lime begins to crack and crumble and the water to disappear add another quart or more, exercising care that the lime at no time gets too dry. Toward the last considerable water will be required, but if added carefully and slowly a perfectly smooth paste will be obtained, provided, of course, the lime is of good quality. When the lime is slacked add sufficient water to the paste to bring the whole up to 25 gallons. When the copper sulphate is entirely dissolved and the lime is cool, pour the lime milk and copper sulphate solution slowly together into a barrel holding 50 gallons. The milk of lime should be thoroughly stirred before pouring. The method described insures good mixing, but to complete this work the barrel of liquid should receive a final stirring, for at least three minutes, with a broad wooden paddle.

It is now necessary to determine whether the mixture is perfect—that is, if it will be safe to apply it to tender foliage. To accomplish this, two simple tests may be used. First, insert the blade of a penknife in the mixture, allowing it to remain there for at least one minute. If metallic copper forms on the blade, or, in other words, if the polished surface of the steel assumes the color of copper plate, the mixture is unsafe and more lime must be added. If, on the other hand, the blade of the knife remains unchanged, it is safe to conclude that the mixture is as perfect as it can be made. As an additional test, however, some of the mixture may be poured into an old plate or saucer, and while held between the eyes and the light the breath should be gently blown upon the liquid for at least half a minute. If the mixture is properly made, a thin pellicle, looking like oil on water, will begin to form on the surface of the liquid. If no pellicle forms, more milk of lime should be added.

Ammoniacal Solution of Copper Carbonate.—This preparation, as now generally used, contains—

Water ..... 45 gallons.

Stronger aqua ammonia ..... 3 pints.

Copper carbonate ..... 5 ounces.

The copper carbonate is first made into a thin paste by adding a pint and a half of water. The ammonia water is then slowly added, and if of the proper strength, i. e., 26 degrees, a clear, deep-blue solution is obtained, which does not become cloudy when diluted to 45 gallons.

The ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate being a clear liquid, its presence on the leaves fruit, and other parts of the treated plants is not so noticeable as where the preparations containing lime are used.

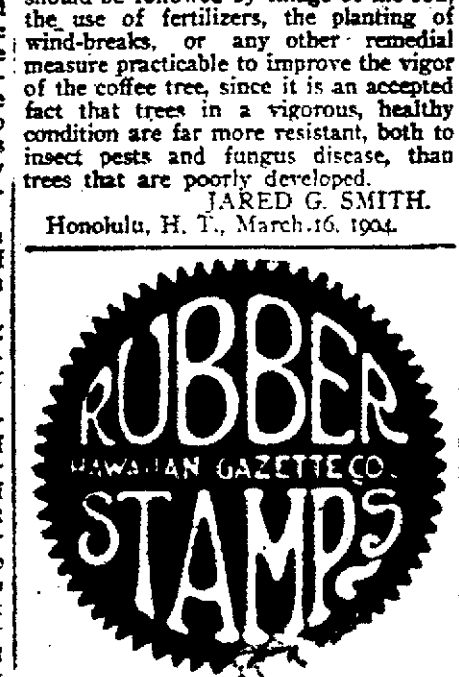
In case it is desired to keep the strong solution as a stock preparation, the bottle or jug in which it is placed should be tightly corked.

The Brown-eyed disease of coffee almost invariably appears first on poorly nourished trees growing in unfavorable situations.

If observations made here in Hawaii confirm those made by Noack in Brazil, that the spores of this fungus are carried from one plant to another by insects, thus bringing about the spread of infection through a plantation from sickly, poorly developed trees to the more vigorous and healthy ones, a proper method of treatment of this fungus disease would be to destroy the torpedo flies and aphids by insecticides. This treatment should be followed by tillage of the soil, the use of fertilizers, the planting of wind-breaks, or any other remedial measure practicable to improve the vigor of the coffee tree, since it is an accepted fact that trees in a vigorous, healthy condition are far more resistant, both to insect pests and fungus disease, than trees that are poorly developed.

JARED G. SMITH.

Honolulu, H. T., March 16, 1904.



## GOVERNMENT PAY FOR PHYSICIANS

Since the Board of Health expenses have come to the front through the correspondence passing between Governor Carter and President Cooper of the Board, the probability of cutting off pay of Government physicians on all the islands has been discussed. The physicians, under the last appropriation, received the following monthly salaries:

Waimea, Kauai, \$60;  
Koloa, Kauai, \$60;  
Lihue, Kauai, \$60;  
Keala, Kauai, \$60;  
Hanalei, Kauai, \$60;  
Honolulu, two city physicians, \$100 each;  
Ewa, Oahu, \$60;  
Waianae, Oahu, \$60;  
Wailua, Oahu, \$60;  
Koolau, Oahu, \$60;  
Molokai (Leeward), \$100;  
Lahaina, Maui, \$75;  
Wailuku, Maui, \$100;  
Kihui, Kula, Maui, \$75;  
Makawao, Maui, \$75;  
Hana, Maui, \$100;  
N. Kohala, Hawaii, \$125;  
N. Kona, Hawaii, \$60;  
S. Kona, Hawaii, \$60;  
Hamakua, Hawaii, \$60;  
N. Hilo, Hawaii, \$60;  
Hilo, Hawaii, \$60;  
Olaa, Hawaii, \$60;  
Puna, Hawaii, \$60;  
Kau, Hawaii, \$60.

## SHOCKS FELT AT KE AU HOU

Acting Purser Lansing of the steamer Mauna Loa which arrived yesterday morning from Kona and Kau points, reports that on arrival of the steamer at Ke Au Hou, Hawaii, on Monday morning, the agent of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company at that point reported two distinct earthquake shocks to have been experienced shortly after 7:30 a.m. The first was slight, but the second was quite strong and lasted several seconds.

## THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence? Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale



## THE OLD RELIABLE



**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 5.  
Am. schr. Aloha, Frye, 30 days from San Francisco, with 1,000 tons general merchandise.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maiala, Kona, and Kau, ports, at 5:01 a. m., with 63 bunches bananas, 17 cases and barrels fruit, 24 kegs and 5 tins butter, 47 hogs, 31 head cattle, 18 bags awa, 16 bundles hides, 262 bags coffee, 8350 bags sugar and 304 pkgs. sundries.

## Wednesday, April 6.

U. S. A. transport Sheridan, Peabody, from Manila, via Nagasaki, at 7 a. m.  
R. M. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, at 7:30 a. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, with 5,000 bags sugar, 17 barrels oil, 47 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, with 12,465 bags sugar, 80 head cattle, 2 pkgs. sundries.  
Am. bark Edward May, Hanson, 23 days from San Francisco, at 12:45 p. m.  
A. H. S. S. Nevada, Green, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m., with mail.  
Stmr. Lahua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

## Thursday, April 7.

Am. ship Bangalore, Blanchard, 25 days from San Pedro at 8 a. m.  
Schr. Kaula, from Kohala, at 8:45 a. m.  
Gas Schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Honolulu, at 8:50 a. m.  
Sloop Kaulani from Akia's landing, at 8 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 5.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Kaula, for Honolulu, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Maiala, Kihiti, Makani, Honolulu and Kukuhaele, at 3 p. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.  
Am. bark Kaulani, Coffy, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.  
Wednesday, April 6.  
R. M. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Lahua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 10:15 p. m.  
Thursday, April 7.  
Am. Bktn. Thomas P. Smith, for British Columbia, at 2:30 p. m.  
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for San Francisco, at 8 a. m.  
Schr. Ka Mol for Honolulu and Kohala, at 5 p. m.  
S. S. Nevada, for Kaula, at 5:15 p. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, at 5:15 p. m.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at 10 a. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From Hawaii and Maui ports, per S. S. Mauna Loa, April 5.—A. J. Spitzer, Dr. Sarah Spottiswood, Geo. Spottiswood, Miss Mary Stackley, Miss Lila Kruon, Miss C. S. Hartsham, T. T. Crawford, G. T. Bliss, Miriam Bliss, Miss Sula Kamaka, Frank Greenwell, Arthur Greenwell, Ed. S. Damon, G. L. Grimes, Mrs. Makakane, niece and nephew, E. T. Mills, W. K. Harnden, M. T. Scott, Capt. E. P. Drew, Wm. J. Wright, H. C. Manning, Wm. Blaisdell, Guy Maydwell, James Cowan, Miss Connant, Miss M. A. Williams, Miss Faahy Pinao, Miss Lewa Iokio, Mrs. Makakane.  
Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kaula ports, April 6.—F. J. Swadling, William Campau, S. Tanaka, Fah On, Miss B. Loeffler, Miss F. Alameda, Mr. Shinigawa, L. Nakapahu, Mrs. Nakamashi, Mrs. Ah. Moe, Miss Nin Tai, Yen Sheong, Rev. S. K. Kalli, B. W. Wilcox and wife, P. K. de Britville, E. A. Mott-Smith, Miss M. Hockbath, Miss Arnold, M. S. Levy, 48 deck.

Departed.  
Per bark Kaulani, April 5, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Fred Turill, C. K. Fowet, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. Hansen and infant, Mrs. M. Robinson, G. W. Anderson, Mrs. R. D. Myers.  
Per stmr. Claudine, April 5, for Maui ports.—Ah. Wai, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, J. J. Gilman, F. C. Betters, Enos Vincent, Miss Putnam, Miss Edwards, E. J. Benjamin, D. H. Case, J. Spencer, Miss M. Rodriguez, Mrs. J. P. Dias, Mrs. F. Drummond and 2 children.  
Per stmr. Kinau, April 5, for Hilo and way ports.—W. Chung Hoon, Jr., J. H. Crawford, J. D. Crawford, Margaret Prickett, Mrs. Prickett, Miss Crawford, Mrs. J. H. Crawford, J. E. Upson and wife, C. Kimball, P. P. Roersmans, Miss P. A. Underhill, Miss E. Larned, R. E. Reid, R. M. Booth, F. J. Hare and wife, N. Sugimoto, F. J. Cross, Charles Hopp, W. S. Redington, A. T. Felix, H. A. St. Clair, F. Milliken, J. P. Stoddard, H. A. Munson, Mrs. J. A. Wood, Jr., Miss L. Wood, Mrs. S. P. Stoddard, Mrs. C. Burrows, A. McNeil and wife, Miss E. K. Branch, Miss F. Ross, I. M. Lovitt and wife, Mrs. H. M. Kelley, Miss F. Scott, John A. Wood, J. A. Scott, Miss Wight, R. W. Shingle, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Mrs. D. M. Moore, Mrs. S. Milliken, J. H. Mackenzie, Miss Spindie, Miss A. Perrin, Miss C. Upson, Father James, Miss I. F. Hadley, Mrs. Henning and child, Mrs. A. Inman and son, W. Love, D. B. Macconchie.  
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kaula ports, April 6.—F. G. Prescott, W. A. Kinney, Marston Campbell, Mrs. J. H. Coney, Geo. K. Luke, M. Negro, E. R. Hendry, R. W. Isenbark, Miss Hattie Dierert, C. W. Ashford, Mrs. Kinney and child, Leo Y. Anina, Miss M. Dierert.

The barkentine Amazon and ship Jabez Howe sailed from Newcastle on March 26 for Honolulu.  
The bark Rhoderick Dhu, with 45,597 bags sugar from Hilo, went to the refinery from San Francisco on March 23.

## GENERAL WOOD'S WIFE COMING

The Chronicle says of the sailing of the transport Logan for Honolulu.  
Major Henry Benham, Twenty-third Infantry, will sail on the transport Logan, April 1st, in command of 275 recruits, 100 for field artillery, 125 for cavalry and 50 for assignment to the engineer corps. He will be accompanied by First Lieutenants Augustine McIntyre and Jesse Langdon, artillery, and Second Lieutenants C. E. Hathaway, Ninth Cavalry. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major-General Wood, is one of the passengers booked for the Logan, as is Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Brush, Eleventh Infantry, who is assigned to the Inspector-General's Department. The Army authorities will arm forty men for guard duty on the trip. Forty-one Filipino carpenters who have been at work on the construction of the Filipino concession at the St. Louis Fair will sail on the 1st for their island homes. Major Frank de L. Carrington, First Infantry, who was in charge of the Philippine scout detachment sent here from Manila, has been relieved from that duty and will return on the Logan.

## Likilike's Trial Trip.

The new steel steamer Likilike, built by the Hixson Iron Works for the Wilder Steamship Company for Hawaiian inter-island service, had a trial trip on the bay yesterday, and made six trips over the official mile course off the Maui county shore. She developed a speed of 10.3 knots an hour, though the contract called for only 9.50 knots. Captain George Harvey of the Shipowners and Merchants' Tugboat Company commanded the steamer on the trial. On board was Captain W. A. Johnston, supervising engineer of the Wilder Company, who has supervised the building of the vessel. Another man on board was James Dickey, the veteran builder of ships, who constructed the original steamer Likilike for the island trade twenty-five years ago and has now turned over her namesake. The vessel will use coal for fuel, and under command of her master, Captain Frank Berg, will sail for Honolulu about the end of the week. The Likilike has accommodations for twenty-one cabin and seventy deck passengers, and 400 tons of freight. Sixty invited guests were on the trial trip yesterday.—Chronicle, Mar. 29.

## Rennie Changes Ships.

After ten years of faithful service in the employ of the White Star Line, Alfred E. Rennie, the purser of the steamer Coptic, has sent in his resignation. Simultaneous with Rennie's resignation Chief Engineer A. B. Broily and Third Officer J. R. Clarkson have also quit the service. They leave the company to take positions in the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Rennie will go as purser of the new steamer Mongolia, while Broily and Clarkson will go East to join the new steamer Manchuria. Rennie is one of the best liked pursers plying out of this harbor and it is a certainty that with Captain Rinder and Purser Rennie to see to the welfare of the passengers, the Mongolia will be as popular a ship as the Coptic.—Examiner.

## May Come Here.

The huge freight transport Dix went into the stream to an anchorage from Folsom-street wharf yesterday afternoon and will probably sail this morning for Manila. All of yesterday was consumed in placing 204 mules, nine horses, one Arabian stallion and nine jacks aboard the transport, the task being enlivened with the antics on the part of the animals usual in such an undertaking, many of the mules showing such stubbornness in ascending the gangway that they had to be almost carried on board. The colored cavalrymen and the vaqueros engaged in the work had an extremely busy day of it. In addition to the animals the Dix carries a cargo of more than 2000 tons of hay and fodder.—Chronicle, March 29.

BURNS AND CUTS.—Slight injuries of this character are of frequent occurrence in almost every household. While they are not dangerous, except when blood poisoning results from the injury, they are often quite painful and annoying. They can be quickly healed by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and heals the injured parts without matter being formed, which insures a cure in one-third the time that the usual treatment would require. It is the most perfect preparation in use for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and like injuries. It should be applied with a feather, and before the parts become swollen if possible. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The Alameda is due from San Francisco this morning with four days' later mail. The Coptic, also from San Francisco, is due in the afternoon.

## THE MAUI JUDGESHIP

"I have made no application for the appointment of judge to succeed Judge Kalua," said Treasurer Kepoikal yesterday, "and I received no request for me to accept the nomination."

Kepoikal is a candidate for the judgeship and so are a number of other men. S. F. Chillingworth was out for Kalua's place some time ago, but is understood to have withdrawn. J. G. Pratt, D. H. Case, C. F. Clemens and others are also willing to have the presidential hand strike them.

Governor Carter received no notice yesterday of the action of President Roosevelt in determining to remove Kalua, without waiting for his term to end. When the news of Kalua's continuance of all his cases for the term was reported to Carter he cabled the President of the fact. Yesterday he received a cable from Attorney General Knox asking for a confirmation of the original cablegram, which was promptly sent.

## WILL PRESERVE THE ARCHIVES

Supt. Holloway has had completed the plans for the construction of the building for the preservation of the archives. He is ready to advertise for bids as soon as Governor Carter authorizes the expenditure of the necessary appropriation from the loan fund. The building is to be erected on the Judiciary building grounds and bids will probably be asked within a short time.

## Schooner Luka To Trade.

The old schooner Luka has been brought in from Kotten Row and will be placed in the Hamakua-Honolulu sugar carrying trade. Work is now being found for most of the old schooners, of the same type as the Luka, which at one time formed a very important part of the inter-island shipping.

## Steamer Hawaiian Arrives.

Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company received a cablegram yesterday stating that the steamer Hawaiian had arrived at New York.

## Shipping Notes.

The steamer America Maru sailed from Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu and San Francisco.

A number of stowaways are said to have departed on the transport Sheridan yesterday for San Francisco.

Robert Hobron, Jr., jumped from the transport Sheridan yesterday morning in order to get ashore from that vessel as she was leaving port. Thomas Mahuka, a native boy, rescued him and a threatened drowning was averted.

The steamer Enterprise sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on March 30, with several passengers.

The freighter Nevada has 1737 tons of freight aboard for Kaula.

The ship Falls of Clyde arrived at Hilo from San Francisco on April 2.

## TELEGRAMS FROM COAST FILES

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—Albert Kirby Fairfax, eldest son of the late Dr. John Contee Fairfax of Prince Georges county, Md., and inheritor of his titles of Lord Fairfax and Baron Cameron in the peerage of Scotland, is reported to have assumed his titles and taken his seat in the House of Lords. He went to England two years ago to engage in business and had no intention of following such a course. It is now said he has been legally adopted by a wealthy Englishman as the heir to his estates and persuaded to assume his titles.

## SURGICAL DISCOVERY.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A celebrated Breslau surgeon is expected to make at this week's annual German surgical Congress the first announcement of an invention providing for the exposure of the human lungs for operation purposes, says a Herald dispatch from London.

Experts already acquainted with the process say that the invention will widely increase the range of chest surgery and operations in the region of the aescophagus and throat.

It consists of an air tight cabinet, holding the patient and two operators, the patient's head protruding through an opening at the side. The principle involved is the reduction of the air pressure around the exposed lung so as to prevent its collapse.

Experiments on animals have proved completely successful. After the animals were anaesthetized, the air within the cabinet was pumped out sufficiently to lower the mercury a fraction of an inch. The lungs, upon pressure, filled up with air and emptied themselves regularly and the heart action continued uninterrupted, except by anaesthesia. When the air pressure within the cabinet was increased the lungs immediately collapsed and remained collapsed until the air was again rarified, when respiration became normal.

## REMOVAL OF THE TONGUE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—After two weeks of preparation a surgical operation for the removal of the tongue has been successfully performed upon Thomas Maguire, a well known theatrical treasurer, formerly of San Fran-

## Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and it pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get rid of all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. E. J. Howard, of Manumou, So. Australia. Mr. Howard also sends his photograph.  
"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which held me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

disco, but who has been attached to New York play-houses for several years.

Maguire was a victim of cancer at the roots of his tongue, caused by excessive smoking. A few weeks ago the doctors informed him that his only chance for life lay in the entire removal of the tongue. He cheerfully submitted and amid bidding farewell to his friends who gathered around the operating table, that he should soon learn to talk with his fingers. The surgeons now believe he will rapidly recover his health.

## KENTUCKY'S TARGET PRACTICE.

FREBENO, Cal., March 29.—Deputy Sheriff E. D. Vogelsang, brother of the State Fish Commissioner, has received a letter from another brother, Senior Lieutenant C. T. Vogelsang of Admiral Evans' flagship, the Kentucky, detailing a remarkable record recently made in Manila Bay by the battleship Wisconsin with a 13-inch gun during target practice. It stands, it is said, without a parallel in the history of naval target practice. The record was made under command of the lieutenant, who trained the gun himself. Some idea of the remarkable feat may be formed from the statement that nine bulls' eyes were made out of ten shots in ten minutes by a 13-inch gun firing at a floating canvas target only twenty feet square at a distance of three and seven-tenths miles, while the battleship was under full head of steam. The projectiles used weighed 1,350 pounds each.

Lieutenant Vogelsang was born in Calaveras county, but was raised in Stockton, where he went to school.

## THE DIET HEARS FROM TOGO.

TOKIO, March 29.—4 p. m.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, read Vice-Admiral Togo's account of the sixth Japanese attack on Port Arthur in the lower house of the Japanese Diet this afternoon. The report was received with tremendous applause.

Admiral Yamamoto referred feelingly to the heroic death of an officer who was killed in the engagement, and dwelt upon the great difficulty of bottling up Port Arthur effectively. He said that this project was still far from completion.

Continuing the Minister of Marine declared that the revival of martial spirit at Port Arthur since the arrival there of Vice-Admiral Makarov was apparent, and he expressed the hope that the Russians would emerge boldly from the harbor and attack the Japanese fleet.

The House unanimously adopted a resolution encouraging the government, praising the Navy, and pledging itself to spare no cost in the prosecution of the war.

## PULLING PIGTAILS.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 29.—An amusing sequel has resulted from the order of the chief of police directing that a keen lookout be kept for Japanese disguised as Koreans or Chinese. Since the order was issued the police seize every Asiatic they see for a pull at his queue in order to ascertain whether it is real or false.

## AN EXPLODED PLOT.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The story of an alleged plot to assassinate President Roosevelt, which upon investigation proved to be entirely without foundation, was made public today by Police Commissioner Adoo. Several days ago the commissioner received a letter from a man in Italy saying that an Italian was about to come to this country for the express purpose of assassinating the President. The writer gave a detailed description of the alleged anarchist, the steamer on which he would sail, and full details of the alleged plot. When the steamer docked an inspector was on hand with a large squad of detectives, and the suspect was found and detained. Investigation, however, showed that the case was purely one of spite on the part of the man who wrote the letter. It was found that the detained man was not an anarchist and that he had a perfect right to enter the United States. He

was allowed to land. The object of the letter, it was found, was to have the man deported.

## INBULAR DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—No provision has been made by either the Republican or Democratic conventions to seat delegates from the Philippine Islands. In the call for the conventions issued by Chairman Hanna and Chairman Jones, neither the Philippines nor Porto Rico is included among the States and Territories entitled to representation. However, should delegates from these islands present themselves to the convention, it is within the province of the committee on credentials to seat them.

## CHASING JAPANESE SHIP.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Russian cruiser and destroyer have passed here bound westward, says a World dispatch from Gibraltar. Evidently they were chasing a large Japanese ship which was reported as having passed here to the eastward on Friday last. This vessel, having sighted the Russian ships, turned, passing westward several hours ahead of the Russian ships.

## RUSSIA'S SELF-CONFIDENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—Forecasting the result of the war in the Far East, the Novosti declares there is no more doubt as to who will be the eventual victor than there was at the commencement of the Greco-Turkish, the Spanish-American or the Boer war.

"For Japan, the war is a life and death struggle," continues the Novosti. "She places everything on one card. For Russia, it is really only a colonial war and even defeat would leave the empire not greatly affected while success would be sure to mean a great stimulus to the Russian colonization of Manchuria, where it is reasonable to suppose many soldiers will settle after the struggle is over."

"But," adds the paper, "Russia should not pay too high a price for this colonial empire, and therefore, should conserve as far as possible the army and the fleet."

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

## UNION MILL CO., LTD.

At the annual meeting of the Union Mill Co., Ltd., held in Kohala on the 24th day of March, 1904, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:  
President.....Jas. Renton  
Vice-President.....H. H. Renton  
Treasurer.....F. M. Swany  
Secretary.....H. H. Renton  
Auditor.....H. W. M. Mist  
H. H. RENTON,  
Secretary Union Mill Co., Ltd.  
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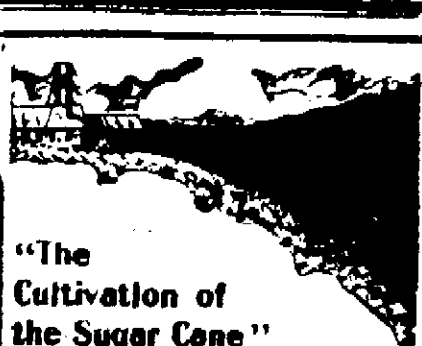
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**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.**

## North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.**

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